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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Conversa, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

*AN ACCOUNT of the SUFFERINGS of the CREW of TWO SCHOONERS, part of the SQUADRON of GENERAL MIRANDA, which were taken by TWO SPANISH GUARDA-COSTAS, in June, 1806: written by ONE of the SUFFERERS who made his escape.*

[The world knows little of the extraordinary expedition of General Miranda, to the Spanish Main, in 1806; but it will be remembered that he arrived in the Gulf of Mexico with an armed Brig, and two Schooners, and that in a rencontre with two Guarda-Costas, the Schooners were both taken. We are now enabled to lay before our readers, the particulars of the treatment their crews met with from the Spaniards. The trials tend also to throw some light on the expedition itself.]

TOWARDS the end of June, the Lieutenant-Governor of Caraccas, accompanied by four assistant officers or judges, together with an interpreter for each officer, arrived at Porto Cavello, for the purpose of taking the examination of the prisoners. They assembled in the guard-house, within the walls of Castle St. Philip, in a large room fitted up for that purpose; in this room were placed five separate benches with desks; at one of which was seated the lieutenant-governor, with an interpreter; at the other four, each of the other judges, with an interpreter also.

The ordinary appearance of the place, together with the undignified looks of the judges, could scarcely induce the prisoners to believe, that this was the tribunal before which they were to be tried for their lives. Nor were they a little surprised, when they ascertained by the course of the proceedings, that they were to be compelled to give evidence, under oath, against themselves, and against each other; and upon this testimony alone they were to be convicted.

The judges being ready to proceed, caused five of the prisoners to be brought up in the first place. They were informed of the charges exhibited against them, viz. piracy, rebellion, and of murdering

one of his Catholic Majesty's subjects; they were then asked to describe the manner in which oaths are administered in their own country; which having done, they were requested to lay their hands upon the Bible and administer the oaths to themselves, agreeably to the manner in which they had been accustomed to swear.

The five prisoners were thus distributed, one to each judge, seated at his respective desk, all being in one room, and some little distance from each other.

In the middle of the floor, lay a number of arms, and instruments of war, such as guns, rifles, axes, pistols, pikes, swords, and shovels; also, Miranda's colours, uniform clothes, and a number of his proclamations; all which were taken from on board of the schooners.

The judges commenced their examination by their interpreters, who put the questions in English, and gave the answers to the judges; they continued to examine them for the space of four or five hours, when they were returned to the prison and five others brought up in their places. In this manner the examination proceeded for the space of two weeks before it ended.

The following were the general questions and answers, put to one of the prisoners, who has since regained his liberty.

Q. How old are you?

A. About twenty-two years.

Q. Where was you born, and where do your parents reside?

A. I was born in the state of Massachusetts; my parents reside in New-York.

Q. Why did you leave New-York?

A. To seek my fortune.

Q. Who engaged you to go on board of the Leander?

A. Colonel Armstrong.

Q. Where was you engaged to go?

A. To Jacmel, and from there to other places, not disclosed to me at the time of the engagement.

Q. Did you know that you was coming here?

A. No. Porto Cavello was not mentioned.

Q. Did Miranda also engage you to go on board of the Leander?

Q

A. I did

A. I did not know there was such a person until the Leander had left the port of New-York.

Q. In what capacity did you enter on board of the Leander?

A. As a printer.

Q. How came you to change that capacity, and accept of a military commission under Miranda?

A. From motives of personal convenience.

Q. Was you not a lieutenant in a rifle regiment, under Miranda, as mentioned in this paper, (*showing him a list of officers commissioned by Miranda, and robes was found in the possession of one of the officers.*)

A. Yes, but did not know then that I was coming to this place.

Q. At what place did you stop on your voyage?

A. At St. Domingo, and the Island of Aruba.

Q. Did you not go on shore at Aruba in uniform, in company with other officers, and did you not manœuvre there for the purpose of making an attack upon the Main?

A. We manœuvred there, for the purpose of making an attack upon some place, which Miranda had in view; but what place, many of his men did not know.

Q. Did you not come to the Main for the purpose of assisting Miranda in fighting against this government, and in revolutionizing the country?

A. It was represented by Miranda, that no fighting would be necessary to effect the object, (whatever it was) he had in view.

Q. What was the real object of Miranda, in coming to the Main?

A. I do not know; but understood it was to better the condition of the Spanish people.

Q. Do you know the names of any persons here, who were expected would join Miranda?

A. I do not.

Q. Were there any private signals made to you from the shore, by any persons residing here?

A. I saw none.

Q. Was the Leander boarded on her voyage by any English vessel?

A. Yes, the Cleopatra.

Q. Was there any private conversation between the commander and Miranda?

A. Yes, but what the purport of it was I do not know.

Q. Did Miranda go on board of her and stay several hours?

A. He did, he stopped one night on board.

Q. Was the Leander armed, and loaded with arms and war-like stores?

A. Yes.

Q. How many stand of arms had she on board?

A. About twelve hundred.

Q. Did you not erect a printing press at Jacmel, and print a number of proclamations, and is not this one of them? (*showing him one of the proclamations, in the Spanish language.*)

A. Yes, and this may be one of them, but I did not know the purport of it, as I am ignorant of the Spanish language.

Q. Do you know what that word means? (*pointing to the word, Madrid.*)

A. It means, I presume, the capital of Old Spain.

Q. Is that all you know of it here?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know those articles? (*pointing to the war-like instruments lying upon the floor.*)

A. I have seen the like before, perhaps the same.

Q. Did not those persons who went on shore, go there for the purpose of distributing these proclamations?

A. No, they went for amusement.

Q. Is not that your regimental coat?

A. I do not know; it may be the coat that I was obliged to wear.

Q. Did you understand that Miranda fitted out his expedition by the consent of your government?

A. No, he kept his object and operations concealed from the public. It was a private undertaking of his own.

Q. Were not the principal persons who embarked in Miranda's expedition, bankrupts and broken merchants?

A. I was not acquainted with their circumstances; there might be some of this description.

A number of other questions were put, and answered, but being of a trifling nature, comparatively speaking, are not here inserted.

After they had finished examining the prisoner, he was then told by his judge, that if he would relate every thing he knew relating to the expedition, the names of those who were concerned in it, and those that were expected would join Miranda, his chains should be taken off, and he set at liberty, and sent home to America. To which he answered, that he had disclosed all he knew of consequence, or particularly recollected.

The following were questions put to another prisoner, who has also effected his return home.

Q. What religion are you of?

A. The presbyterian persuasion.

Q. Where was you born and brought up?

A. In New-York.

Q. Who engaged you to embark in Miranda's expedition?

A. One John Fink, of New-York, butcher.

Q. Did you know Miranda, in New-York?

A. No, I did not know him until I was six days at sea.

Q. Where was you engaged to go?

A. I was engaged to go, in the first place, to Alexandria, where I was to land, from thence I was to march to Washington, where I was to be equipped with a horse, saddle, and bridle, and in company with other persons,



sons, I was to march to New-Orleans to guard the mail.

Q. Was Miranda's expedition sanctioned by your government?

A. I do not know, I did not know there was such an expedition as it afterwards proved to be.

Q. Do you know the names of any Spaniards here, whom Miranda relied upon joining him?

A. I do not.

Q. Was you not occupied in Jacmel, in putting handles to pikes?

A. Yes, I was obliged to do it.

Q. Did you not bring those axes (*pointing to some on the floor*) for the purpose of cutting off our heads, and those shovels to bury us?

A. I never knew what use was to be made of them.

Q. Do not you think you deserve hanging?

A. No, what I did I was obliged to do, contrary to my will.

Q. Do not you think you ought rather to die than be compelled to commit a crime?

A. No, I have always understood that self-preservation was the first law of nature.

Q. Why did you not all rise and take command of the schooner, after you discovered her intention?

A. We did attempt it once, but failed; we had agreed to attempt a second time, on the evening of that day we were taken.

After the examination of all the prisoners was gone through, they were again brought up the second time, when similar questions were put to them as before, and similar answers made.

The examinations were then taken by the lieutenant-governor and judges, to Caraccas, where (as was understood) they were laid before a military court, assembled for the purpose of pronouncing judgments. They remained under their consideration for several days, before any thing was determined upon.

During which time the prisoners remained in confinement, suffering almost every deprivation, and reflecting upon what would be their doom. Some were entirely indifferent, and were willing to meet death, rather than endure their situations. Emaciated, sick, and obliged to endure filth, bad air and unwholesome food, many were tired of life.

On the 20th of July, about eleven o'clock in the morning, the prison doors were thrown open, which presented to our view a large body of armed soldiers, drawn up round the prison door with muskets aimed towards us, loaded, cocked and bayonets fixed; all expected instant death. However, we were ordered out, and placed in a line for marching; the soldiers on each side with their muskets pointed towards us. There was little danger of the prisoners escaping, being in irons, and so weak and emaciated as

to just be able to walk. They were then ordered to march forward, which they did, though slowly as their ankles were still in irons. In this situation they were marched into a yard, walled round, and ordered upon their knees; fronted by the soldiers at a little distance with their muskets still aimed at them and ready to fire. Every moment the word fire was expected.

Shortly appeared the interpreter, accompanied with one or two officers, and two or three Roman catholic priests. The following persons being called, Francis Farquarson, Daniel Kemper, Charles Johnson, John Ferris, Miles L. Hall, James Gardner, Thomas Billopp, Thomas Donohue, Gustavus A. Bergud, Paul T. George.

The interpreter then read to them, from a paper which he held in his hand, the following sentence:

"In the morning of to-morrow, at six o'clock, you and each of you are sentenced to be hung by the neck until dead; after which your heads are to be severed from your bodies and placed upon poles and distributed in public parts of the country."

The following persons were then called and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, at hard labour, in the castle of Onon, (near the Bay of Honduras) and after that time, to await the king's pleasure.

John T. O'Sullivan,	Henry Ingersoll,
Jeremiah Powell,	Thomas Gill,
John H. Sherman,	John Edsall,
David Heckle & Son,	John Hays,
John Moore,	Daniel M'Kay,
John M. Elliott,	Bennett B. Vegas,
Robert Saunders,	Peter Naulty.

The following persons were sentenced to the same punishment, for the same length of time, at the castle of Porto Rico.

Wm W. Lippincott,	Stephen Burtis,
Moses Smith,	John Burk,
Matthew Buchanan,	Phineas Raymond,
Alex. Buchanan,	Joseph Bennett,
John Parsells,	Eaton Burlingham,
David Winton,	James Grant,
John Scott,	Frederick Riggus.

And the following persons were sentenced to the same punishment, at the castle of Bocca Chica, in Carthagen, except their terms of servitude were eight years instead of ten.

William Long,	William Cartwright,
Benjamin Davis,	Samuel Touzier,
Joseph L. Heckle,	William Burnside,
Henry Sperry,	Abraham Head,
Robert Steavison,	James Hyatt,
Benjamin Nicholson,	William Pride,
Samuel Price,	Pompey Grant,
Elery King,	George Ferguson,
Hugh Smith,	Robert Rains.
Daniel Newbury.	

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Those persons who were sentenced to Omoa, were principally officers and non-commissioned officers, under Miranda. Those sentenced to Porto-Rico, were generally privates and mechanics, and those sentenced to Bocca Chica, were generally seamen.

On the morning of the 21st of July, about six o'clock, the prisoners were alarmed by the noise of an assemblage of Spanish soldiers at the door of the prison; when presently the door was thrown open, and discovered to their view about three hundred soldiers, with muskets loaded, bayonets fixed, and arrayed in two lines on the right and left of the prison door, facing inwards, and in a position of charged bayonets.

The prisoners, after being ordered to put on what clothes they had (which were nothing more than a piece of a shirt, and a pair of ragged pantaloons; some had not even those articles) they were lashed two together by the elbows, and placed in a line, between the soldiers, for marching. The ten prisoners to be executed, were then brought out and with their hands lashed fast before, and with white robes on, that extended from the lower part of their necks to their heels, and a white cap upon their heads, were placed in front; in front of them, were placed the three catholic prisoners, attended with three priests, carrying in their hands the holy cross, and accompanied with attendants carrying the sacrament, wax candles and other implements of the church. In this situation the prisoners, with their irons upon their feet, marched slowly along between the lines of soldiers, out of the walls of the castle, to the gallows.

Castle St. Philip is situated upon a large level space of ground, in the harbour of Porto Cavello, and separated from the town by a narrow arm of water. The walls are nearly a quarter of a mile in circumference; about fourteen feet high, and about thirteen feet thick, forming also the outward walls of the prison; mounted with about fifty pieces of large metal. Outside of the walls, and fronting the town, is a large area, for the purpose of exercising the soldiers, &c. upon this spot the gallows were erected, being about forty rods from the prison.

The gallows were about twenty feet long and fifteen feet high, and separated in the middle by a post, making two divisions and two pair of steps, one for the Roman Catholic prisoners, as directed by the priests, and the other for the presbyterians, or heretics as they were called.

Whence it appeared that they could separate their bodies, if they could not their souls afterwards. About half way up the middle post were placed Miranda's colours; underneath them lay the instruments of war, taken from the schooners, together with the military coats, hats, and feathers, of the officers.

After the procession reached the gallows, those to be executed, were taken in the front, the other prisoners were drawn up in the rear, so as to be in front of each other as they ascended the steps. Immediately round the prisoners were drawn up two or three companies of uniform soldiers, principally Old-Spanish; in the rear of those were several companies of militia, the greater part of whom were natives of the country. At a little distance in the rear of these, were drawn up several companies of artillery; and along the shore of the town of Porto Cavello, were stationed a number of companies of cavalry. From this extensive military force, brought to attend the execution, some concluded that an opposition was feared from persons friendly disposed to Miranda, but nothing of that kind was manifested.

Being ready to proceed to the execution, the prisoners awaited their fate with a composure of mind that seemed to evince a reconciled conscience. Not the least intimidated, they discovered a firmness and resolution indicative of soldiers.

Mr. Farquarson being first selected to meet his fate, was led to the steps of the gallows, by a negro slave, who acted as the jack-ketch of the day, and for which he was promised his liberty; his irons were then knocked off, and he led up to the top of the scaffold, where he was seated, fronting his fellow-prisoners; the ropes\* being placed round his neck, he rose upon his feet and took a final farewell of his companions, wishing them a better fate. The negro then gave him a push from the top of the scaffold, and launched him into eternity. Immediately the negro let himself down upon the ropes, and seating himself upon the shoulders, with his feet hanging upon the breast, beat the breath out of the body with his heels; then jumping down, caught the body by the feet, and pulled it towards one end of the gallows to make room for another.

In the same manner they proceeded to

\* The Spaniards use two ropes in their manner of hanging: one something smaller than the other, and a few inches shorter, which serves to break the neck, while the other sustains the weight of the body.



execute Mr. Billopp, Kemper, Bergud, Hall, Johnson, and Ferris; after which they proceeded in a like manner to execute the three Roman Catholic prisoners, Gardner, Donohue, and George, who were constantly attended by their priests; they were taken to the other part of the gallows, where they again received the sacrament, each one was accompanied to the top of the steps by his priest.

All of them, except one, had a few words to address to their companions, by the way of taking leave of them. Bergud, a native of Poland, and a brave fellow, evinced a great contempt of death. After the ropes were round his neck, he observed, "Fellow prisoners, we have all suffered much, but my sufferings will soon end. I die innocent, and relief will come from that source (pointing to Miranda's colours); Miranda's arms will rid you of your chains, and triumph over your oppressors. When that shall happen, remember to avenge my death;" then, without waiting for the executioner, he jumped from the scaffold, and ended his existence at once.

Mr. Donohue, after his priest had left him, observed, "Fellow prisoners, I wish you a final adieu; (then pointing towards the Spaniards) these blood-hounds will pay ten-fold for this ere long."

Every one evinced a similar firmness of mind, and met their fate with an unchanged countenance, except Mr. George,\* a young man, and the last one executed; who, instead of acquiring resolution, by the examples of intrepidity, which had been set him by his companions, was disheartened by the shocking sight which was left after life was extinguished. He sunk under the weighty thought of encountering an unknown eternity; he fainted just as he was about to ascend the steps; after some exertion he was brought to his recollection, and taken immediately to the top of the scaffold, the ropes put round his neck, and he swung off without saying a word.

After they were all hung, the executioner began at the first one, cut the ropes and let him drop to the ground, and passed on in the same manner through the whole. The fall, being some distance from the ground, broke many of their

limbs, which piercing through the flesh, presented a shocking sight to their surviving countrymen. Each body was then taken, and laid upon a bench, with the head upon a block; the negro with a chopping knife, cut the heads from their shoulders, and taking them by the hair, held them up, bleeding, to the view of the spectators. The rest were served in the same manner.

After this scene of blood was finished, Miranda's colours were cut down and triumphantly carried at a little distance from the gallows, where were placed in one pile, the uniform coats and hats of the officers, their commissions, arms, and implements of war, together with Miranda's proclamations; upon this pile the colours were placed, then set fire to and burnt to ashes.

Their heads afterwards were taken, agreeably to the sentence, and distributed to the different adjacent public places. Three were put up at Lagaira, two at Caraccas, two at Occumanus, two at Valentin, and one at Porto Cavello. They were put into iron cages, prepared for that purpose, placed upon poles, which were erected in conspicuous places, so as to strike the attention of the people.

This horrid scene of death and butchery being over, after having lasted from six o'clock in the morning, till about one o'clock in the afternoon, the remainder of the prisoners, with heavy hearts, were returned to their respective prisons, there to remain until the Spaniards were ready to transport them to their respective places of servitude.

After witnessing the execution of their ten companions, the prisoners remained in confinement without any alteration of their condition, except from the heat of the weather, and the weight of their irons, their sufferings were more insupportable than they had been. They anxiously wished for the day when they were to be taken out for the purpose of being removed to their respective places of servitude, inasmuch as they cherished a hope, that some auspicious circumstance might favour an escape. The expected period arrived on the 7th of August, when they were all examined, their irons inspected, and more firmly rivetted upon them; and about four o'clock, P.M. taken out and carried on board of an armed merchant ship, (the Prince of Peace) of ten guns, for the purpose of being conveyed to Carthagena, an extensive Spanish sea-port town, situated on the Main, and about three hundred leagues from Porto Cavello. At the mouth of the harbour of this place, is situated

\* This young man was by birth a Portuguese, he left a wealthy and miserly parent, in consequence of being too severely restricted in pecuniary indulgence, and came to New-York. After spending some time in a state of idleness, and being short of money, he embarked in Miranda's expedition, flushed with the idea of making a fortune at one stroke.



situated Bocca Chica, whither a portion of the prisoners had been sentenced. At this place the remainder were to remain, until they could be conveniently transported to their destined places.

The prisoners were all placed between the decks, and guarded by about fifty soldiers, placed on board, exclusive of the ship's crew, for that purpose. In consequence of this guard, it was extremely difficult to put in execution any effectual plan for the purpose of regaining their liberty, notwithstanding the extreme indolence of the soldiers, who spent the greater part of their time either sleeping or smoking. Several schemes were concerted, and all frustrated; preparations were made at one time for ridding themselves of their irons, which was to be effected during the night; when they were to rise upon the guard, take command of the vessel, and carry her into some port where they might escape. Had this bold attempt been undertaken without success, several lives, no doubt, would have been lost. Their situation was desperate; and desperate means were necessary to be attempted. Just before the appointed time arrived, they were surprised to see the number of the guard about their persons increased, themselves examined, and their irons thoroughly inspected. This excited a suspicion, that some one of their number, whose heart failed him, had betrayed them.

Two or three at a time had been permitted to go upon deck, during the day time, and remain an hour or two in the fresh air. These indulgences were attributed to the fear of the commander, of being captured by some English vessel with whom they might fall in with during their voyage, when their severe treatment might be retaliated.

The prisoners, finding they had failed in one scheme, had recourse to another. It was proposed and agreed to, that in case they should not happen to fall into the hands of the English, before they should reach Carthage, one of them, at a time to be agreed upon, should descend into the magazine room, and by means of a lighted segar, set fire to the powder, and put an end, at once, to their sufferings, by blowing themselves and the vessel out of existence. This scheme met with the same ill success as the former.

They were now arrived in sight of Carthage, and all hopes of being captured or of escape were gone—just as they were making the port, an English frigate hove in sight, and in full chase after them—but she was too late—an uncommon fatality seemed to attend all their prospects of re-

lief. They arrived in Carthage on the 17th of August 1806, after a voyage of ten days.

On the next day they were all taken out and marched up through the gate of the walls of the town, and through the town to the prison, ready to receive them. The sorrowful appearance the prisoners made in marching along in their irons through the town (about 47 in number) not having any thing upon their heads, but exposed to the hot sun—without any thing upon their feet, and in rags, drew forth a multitude of Spaniards to behold them. Surrounded with men, women, and children, it was with difficulty they could make head-way through them. The shabby appearance of the majority of the inhabitants, shewed, that the prisoners were not entirely out of fashion in their tattered dress.

After arriving at the place of confinement, they were separated and put into three different rooms or holes, almost destitute of the light of the sun—cut off from the circulation of the air—hot, filthy, and without any thing to rest their heads upon but the bare ground. Whilst reflecting upon these sorrowful regions of despair, they were comforted by the information from their keeper, that these were only temporary places of confinement until another one was fitted up.

The prison which was fitted up to receive the prisoners was adjacent to, and formed a part of the walls of the town, or the walls of the town formed the back walls of the prison—the front facing in upon the town. The walls were made of stone and lime, about 12 or 13 feet thick—the rooms or cells, in which the prisoners were to be confined, were about 90 feet long and about 30 wide—there were no windows or holes to let in light, except through the gratings of the door, where the guard was placed—a few small air holes led through the back of the prison: and centineis were placed upon the top of the prison walls. The floor of the prison was made of bricks, which formed the only pillows the prisoners had to lay their heads upon. To this prison all were removed after remaining several days in their temporary places of confinement, except those who were sentenced to labour at Bocca Chica; they were taken out and commenced their term of servitude, of which mention will be made afterwards. This prison, although of a similar make to the first, they were happy to find, afforded them more room, more air, and more light.

They were now reduced to the number of twenty-eight, who were all confined in one apartment; their irons were examined and



and more strongly rivetted upon them. Those irons consisted of two heavy clevises which were placed round the ancles, at the ends of which were holes, and through these ran an iron bolt, fastening them upon the ancles and joining one ancle with the other, at about six inches apart, just enabling them to limp along, by hitching one foot before the other.—These irons weighed about 20 or 25 pounds weight. At first their ancles became so galled by them, which continually fretted the flesh whenever they attempted to exercise, that it was with difficulty they could walk about the floor of the prison. At length having grown lank and thin by the loss of flesh, they were enabled to raise the irons almost up to their knees, and by means of strings tied to the bolts and round their necks, kept them in that situation, by which they were much relieved in walking.

Their keeper was an Old-Spanier, and a sergeant of the guards. He was intrusted with the superintendence of all the prisoners in confinement. He kept a kind of provision shop, near the prison, and was the purveyor of the prisoners, and supplied them, in behalf of the government, with food. The prisoners were served twice a day, with a sort of fare, consisting of boiled plantains, rice and water, and sometimes a small piece of fish—about one pint of this pottage was served out to each, in the forepart of the day; and towards evening the same repeated. In some seasons of the year, when vegetables and food were not so plenty, they were scantied to a little rice and water, or a boiled plantain or two, scarcely sufficient to support nature. Their allowance was eighteen pence per day; this was paid to the old sergeant, who for one shilling a piece, supplied them with those two meals a day, and the surplus six pence he paid them. This money they either laid out in buying more food, or some kind of covering for their bodies, or laid it up till times of sickness. After a while, they were allowed the eighteen pence in money, instead of food, with which they were to support themselves.

In this situation they were to remain, as they were told, until they could be removed to their places of labour. It was, however, understood that they would not be removed during the war between England and Spain, as the harbour was continually blockaded by English vessels.

Those nineteen prisoners who were sentenced to the Castle Bocca Chica, (Little Mouth) which is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Carthage, were taken out and put to labour in the town of Car-

thage; their irons were taken off—an iron band put round each of their ancles, with a staple in it, by which two persons were chained together, with a large ox-chain about 20 feet long, and weighing fifty or eighty pounds—they were then put to labour with the common criminal convict slaves of the place. Their labour consists principally in digging, fetching and carrying large stones and sand, for the purpose of building fortifications, &c.—this they do upon a hand-barrow.—After they get their load upon the hand-barrow, they place upon it their chains, which would otherwise drag upon the ground, and proceed to carry it wherever it may be wanted.

When they were let out to labour, being almost naked, the scorching sun was so powerful, as to raise blisters upon the parts exposed to the heat—the middle of the day was almost insupportable, many would faint and fall under the load they were compelled to carry—this, instead of exciting pity, would only bring upon them the lash of the negro slave-driver, who attended them. At first they suffered much for want of hats; these they procured out of the money which was allowed them to live upon—the large straw hats were of great service in screening much of their bodies from the sun. After labouring in this manner for some time, they became more accustomed to the climate, their skins were soon tanned from white to brown, and the heat became more endurable. They are called up in the morning by their drivers, at day light, and put to work. At noon and night they are permitted to eat whatever they can procure with their scanty pittance—at night they are locked up in a prison, where they rest till morning. They passed and re-passed the prison where their fellow countrymen were confined, but were not permitted to have any access to them. Whenever any one was sick, he was sent to the slaves hospital, where he remained till his health was recovered. In this manner they still continue to wear out their wearied lives.

Soon after their imprisonment, several were attacked with fevers, the flux, black jaundice, and other disorders that prevail during the sickly season. Their complaints were little attended to by their keepers, no assistance was offered them at first, they were obliged to indure their sickness, lying upon the hard tiles of the prison floor. At length one of the prisoners, by the name of John Burk, died; this excited more attention to their complaints, and shortly afterwards, they were indulged with the liberty of going to the hospital whenever they were unwell.



The prisoners seeing no prospect of meliorating their condition, turned their attention to the making of a breach in the wall of the prison. Every convenient moment that could be embraced, with safety, was appropriated to that purpose, not only during the night, but sometimes during the day. The person from whom detection was most to be feared, was the sentinel at the door, and by watching his motions, through the grates, they might direct the one at work, in such a manner as to avoid suspicion. During the night, a lamp was kept continually burning in the back part of the prison, for the benefit of the sentinel; and as the prisoners had little else to do in the day time, except indulge themselves in sleep and rest, it was generally the case that more or less of them were up during the night, walking the floor for exercise and air. This practice was now regularly pursued, that the noise of their irons and their talk, might drown the noise of the hammer. The hole where they were at work, was at the further end of the prison, and about 80 feet from the door, so that no uncommon noise, beyond what was constantly made amongst so many prisoners, was required to deceive the ears of the sentinel. The wall, through which they expected to pass, was about thirteen feet thick, and was made of stones, bricks and mortar cemented together; the stones were not of the hardest kind, but generally such as are found along the sea shore, from whence they were brought. After one night's work was over, and just before morning, the pieces of stone, brick, and mortar, &c. which came from the hole, were by means of water and lime, which was privately procured, made into a kind of mortar and replaced into the hole, the outside rubbed over with a little white-wash; and the old hammock hung before it as usual. So that the keeper when he came into the prison, seeing every thing in its proper place, his suspicion was not excited, nor had he any curiosity to make any particular examinations.

In this manner they continued to pursue their labour, alternately relieving each other, particularly those who made their escape, the principal part of the rest being averse to the attempt, conceiving it hazardous, and that it possibly might involve them in a worse situation; but Mr. Lippincott, Sherman and Smith, were determined to persevere and take the risque and blame upon themselves. Sometimes the sickness and removal of several of the prisoners to the hospital, would cause a cessation of their progress

for a while, but it was again renewed upon their recovery.

In order to be prepared to rid themselves of their irons, by the time the hole through the walls should be completed, or upon any other favourable occasion, they procured (by certain out-door assistance) several old knives, which by means of a file they made into saws; with these, while some were engaged at the walls, others were busy sawing upon their bolts, which passed through their ankle-irons, and connected them together, when they ceased sawing, the saw-cuts, made in the bolts, they filled up with wax, by which means they could scarcely be discovered upon inspection. After several months sawing, occasionally in this manner, they had succeeded in sawing their bolts so far off as to be enabled, with their hands, by bending them backwards and forwards, to break them apart; this being done they filled the cuts up with wax, and remained in that situation, prepared to throw them off whenever occasion required.

Those who were sick at the hospital, having recovered, returned to their prison, and commenced working at the breach in the wall, with all possible diligence. Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Sherman had previously received from a friend certain advances in money, for which they gave him their bills on their friends in America. This money was privately smuggled into their prison. To this they were in a great measure indebted for their subsequent success. They were now enabled to obtain many things in prison necessary for carrying on their operations, they procured knives, files, &c. and a sufficiency of provisions by which they were enabled to recover strength to encounter the intended attempt. Many other advantages they derived from this source, which it is not conceived necessary, here to enumerate.

They had now, after about seven months' diligent labour, though interrupted at intervals, so far finished the hole as to reach the outside of the prison walls; a few minutes would complete it so as to enable them to pass out.

About this time one of the prisoners Mr. Jeremiah Powell, received a pardon from the King of Spain, and was discharged from his imprisonment.

On or about the 7th of November, 1807, about 11 o'clock at night, after the usual hour of rest, they prepared to take French leave of their old sergeant. They divided the number of prisoners, who were willing to risque the danger, into different companies, for better safety after they were



were out. Mr. Lippincott and Sherman formed one company by themselves. They then drew lots to ascertain who should first venture out, and the order in which they should proceed. The principal immediate danger, to be apprehended, was from the sentinels upon the top of the wall, who might not happen to be asleep upon their post. The person who drew the first chance to go out, happened to be a prisoner who was unwell, and accordingly declined going. Mr. Lippincott, and Mr. Sherman, agreed with him to take his chance off his hands. Mr. Sherman having taken off his irons, first went out, immediately Mr. Lippincott followed, and the rest pursued in their order; no noise was made, and the sentry remained undisturbed. Lippincott and Sherman crept round the walls of the town, until they came to a river, on the other side of which was a small village. After travelling up and down the shore of this river, they discovered a canoe hauled up before the door of a Spanish hut: this with great difficulty they dragged into the river, notwithstanding they were molested by dogs, whose noise was nearly thwarting their attempt. After effecting this, they crossed over, landed near a guard-house, and were nearly falling into the hands of the guard; owing to the darkness of the night, however, they avoided them. Here they travelled about in search of a place where they could be concealed for the ensuing day, until being weak and fatigued with the difficulties they had encountered, their strength failed them, and they sat, or rather fell down in the street. It was nearly day-light, and they had but a short time to provide for their safety, at length discovering a light, in a small hut at some distance, they approached it, they made themselves known to the poor tenants, as prisoners in distress, and immediately offered them two or three pieces of gold; they shook their heads, but upon doubling the sum they consented to receive, and secrete them for a short time. They remained in this situation until the next night, when they made their escape to another place, where they remained secreted for several weeks, when they made another move, trusting to their friend, which they carried in their pockets.

The other sixteen prisoners took a course along the edge of the shore, except Moses Smith, who being somewhat unwell, and unable to proceed, concealed himself in the bushes, where he lay until the second night, during which time the

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cavalry and other soldiers passed by, and were near falling upon him in pursuit of the prisoners. He crept out, and taking the course that Mr. Lippincott and Sherman had taken, crossed the river, where he again concealed himself until the ensuing night, being two days without eating. The next day he came across a friend who informed him where he could find Mr. Lippincott and Sherman; they received him in with them and afforded him their assistance. Shortly afterwards all three, Mr. Lippincott, Sherman, and Smith, embarked on board of a boat, that they procured for that purpose, and put to sea in expectation of being picked up by some English vessel off the harbour. This expectation was realized, tho' not by an English vessel, and after a voyage of 31 days, they arrived safe in the United States in January 1808, when they proceeded to their homes at Philadelphia and New-York, having been absent more than two years, and nearly two years in prison.

The other fifteen prisoners pursued the edge of the shore for about ten miles, when their progress was intercepted by a river, or ferry: in pursuing this river up and down, in order to cross, they happened all to meet at an old Spaniard's house, for the purpose of procuring means to cross over. The Spaniard immediately knew who they were, and began to ask them some questions, and offered his services to assist them, which they gladly accepted. He engaged with them, that upon their giving him what money they had, he would conceal them that night, and the next ensuing night would carry them to the Indian Territory, about 40 miles from Carthagena, where they might easily make their escape. This agreement they concluded, and paid him what money they had, being in the whole about 50 dollars. The next day the Spaniard was informed that the governor had offered ten dollars a head for them. This reward he found would amount to more than he had received from the prisoners; accordingly, he went and most treacherously made an agreement with the government to give them up. The next night, towards evening, he, together with two or three other Spaniards, took the prisoners on board of a boat to carry them to the place agreed upon. After passing along by the town, he rowed them to the shore, under some pretence or other, when immediately appeared about 50 armed soldiers and horsemen, according to appointment, ready to receive them, and instantly took them into custody, and carried them back to their prison.

R

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HERE is no opinion more frequently broached in the works of foreigners, and the phantasmagoric representations of financiers, than the wealth of England. I am unfortunate enough to think, that this opinion is, in a very great degree, fanciful, and that what is called the wealth of England, is not in much of it actual capital, but a mere phantom, composed of industry and banking. This affirmation I shall endeavour to prove.

Adam Smith establishes a position, which has, I believe, not been controverted, viz. that whenever a paper currency exceeds the demands of the country, it reverts upon the issuer. I merely make use of this axiom, to prove, that a paper currency does arise from the demands of a country, if wanted: but is it necessary to prove it.

We will suppose the industry of a country to be very great, such as that of England, and that it is directed to various articles of convenience and luxury. One person wants to enjoy these conveniences and luxuries; another to have the capital to establish the manufactures. Suppose it an infant nation, as all are at first, and to consist only of land-owners. Suppose then, to create a capital necessary for these respective wants of creation and consumption, a system of banking to arise, by means of bills; founded upon the credit of the landed property of the bankers; the deficiency of a capital is then supplied. But though this capital passes for wealth, it is not money; the securities or estates, having no increase of value whatever, in consequence of becoming such securities, nor the agricultural product a grain more. The actual wealth consists, beyond the mere stock at any time in hand, of nothing more than the industry of the inhabitants, and a quantity of paper, which from confidence, and general consent to take it as money, passes as such, but is of no actual value, further than as it can procure money's worth, in goods: in goods, I say, for were there no demand beyond the specie, which demand is created by industry, and a taste for luxury, it would revert upon the issuer, and specie alone circulate. Suppose this paper on a sudden to become of no value: what remains? no more than what just as much existed before it was issued: viz. a quantity of territory, some specie, and some stock of raw or wrought goods. All the actual wealth which this mass of paper repre-

sented, is no more than the above phantom, created by the industry and taste for luxuries, in the inhabitants; and hence it follows, as a corollary, that the quantity of current paper, and the ratio, in which the banking system prevails, are no bad tests of the industry and commerce of a country.

Suppose a banker employs his money in government securities, or advances to tradesmen. The principal lent to government is spent, in consumable and transient necessities; and the interest alone renders the principal capable of being realised in no other form, than by transfer, and it circulates, till it stops, where a buyer is content to live upon the interest, as estate. If it be advanced to tradesmen, it is spent upon consumable commodities, or in payment of labour; and there is no capital, beyond the stock at any time in hand, realised. Banking augments the powers of the landed people to spend: and the bankers, by means of the government securities, obtain a power of spending still further; the money advanced in a loan is imaginary, being only a transfer of old wealth; but the new securities, in the form of interest and taxes, create a new and imaginary capital, and a new power of spending, still further; and this is probably one reason, why trade is found to flourish in despite of taxes: nothing can be more self-evident, than that every new loan creates a new quantity of stock: that what is given for the purchase of that loan, is only old wealth, actually existing in the country before, but the omnium still remains marketable, and through the interest is the actual creation of a new income, and by consequence of a new power in the country of spending more. When we are told that the property tax, customs, &c. increase, notwithstanding our burdens, this is in my opinion one reason.

This species of wealth is, I think, the real wealth of England, beyond the land, stock, and specie. Wherever industry is predominant, and a market is open, banking generates a capital, and government, by its necessities, finds out securities for its investment; still were the French to invade Great Britain to-morrow, and take it, the acquisition would be by no means, what they expected. The confidence and the security being gone, the powers of spending forty millions per annum, which the stockholder possesses, all the powers of spending also, derived from the profits of the bankers,



bankers, and numerous tradesmen and merchants would cease and be void, and they would find themselves possessed only of the shell of the golden egg.

Your's, &c. F.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NARRATIVE of a TOUR through BENGAL, BAHAR, and OUDE, to AGRA, DELHI, and other PLACES in the INTERIOR of HINDUSTAN, undertaken in the YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797.

(Continued from p. 444, vol. 26.)

OWING to the delay in the morning, and the fatigue of the Dandies, our progress this day was not great; at sunset we brought to in a kind of cove, which ran two or three hundred yards inland, and formed a very convenient and snug harbour. It had a communication through some marshy ground, with a large jeeb, or lake, covered with water-fowl of various descriptions. It is curious to observe the precautions they take, to preserve themselves from danger, particularly the geese and Braminah ducks; the latter are very beautiful birds of a deep orange colour, with white ruffs round their necks, and of a size somewhat larger than muscovy-ducks. Before they venture to indulge themselves in the water, they post a centry on the most elevated spot, with as much regularity as a guard of soldiers; sheep, cattle, and other animals, approach his post without exciting alarm; but no sooner does their grand enemy, man, particularly an European, make his appearance, although at a considerable distance, than the centry gives a signal, which the rest immediately attend to, by leaving off their sports, and preparing for flight. If the person continues to advance towards them, the centry gives another signal, and springs up into the air, where he is followed by the rest of the flock, so that it is extremely difficult to get within shot of them. They are, however, hardly worth much trouble, as they are in general rank and ill-flavoured; but the widgeons, duck, and teal, are excellent, and they abound in every part of the country in astonishing numbers. The natives have an odd way of catching them, which, on account of its singularity, I cannot avoid mentioning. The sportsman repairs to the scene of action early in the morning, before day-light, with a bag, an earthen pot, some clods of earth and grass, and a few small green boughs; he approaches the lake in the

part most remote from his game, and proceeds in his operations with the greatest silence and circumspection; the bag is fastened round his middle, in such a manner that it may hang down before him; he then slips gently into the water up to his chin, and covers his head with the earthen pot, the sides of which had previously been perforated with several holes, to admit the air, as well as to enable him to see his way; the outside of the pot is covered with the clods of earth and the green boughs, which gives it the resemblance of a detached fragment of the bank. Thus disguised, he creeps along towards his game, taking care not to go beyond his depth; the unsuspecting ducks gambol about, and nibble at the grass on the pot, unconscious of the foe lurking beneath: he now proceeds to business, and catching hold of one of them by the leg, with a sudden, but silent jerk, pulls it under water, dislocates the neck, and then crams it into his bag: the sudden disappearance of the bird, excites no alarm in the others, as they naturally conclude that it was merely diving in sport: he goes on in this manner, until he fills his bag, when he retreats with the same caution he advanced, and carries his prize to the next station, to sell to the Europeans, as birds of every description are held in the utmost abhorrence by the Hindus, as an article of food; and the Mahometans, like the Jews, eat nothing but what has had its vital blood shed on the ground, and a particular form of prayer repeated at the time. I did not much like the appearance of the sky at sunset, and the Mangee was of opinion, it prognosticated a storm. I therefore had the boats well secured, and made every preparation to guard against a north-wester. Our apprehensions were well-founded; for about nine o'clock, one of the most violent gales I ever experienced came on; it blew with irresistible violence, but the precautions we had previously adopted, added to the security of our harbour, enabled us to weather it out in a very gallant manner; the violence of the gale did not last quite an hour, and it continued gradually to abate, until about half after eleven o'clock, when the air became again perfectly serene. A confused uproar a short distance to leeward, led me to imagine some unfortunate traveller had been wrecked in the squall; I therefore detached my Harecarrah, and several Dandies to assist the sufferers. The

The Harcarrah presently returned, and informed me that a \*Saheb's boat had been wrecked in the gale, and that he and his people were in great distress. I immediately sent him back with a note to the gentleman, offering him a shelter for the night, and the assistance of all my people to extricate him from his difficulties; presently my gentleman made his appearance, in a very miserable plight, wet from top to toe, and shivering with the cold so violently, that his teeth sounded like a pair of castanets; he told me in very tolerable English, that he was an European Portuguese, proceeding from Calcutta, to Baugilpore, but that his boat (a small Dacca Pulwar) having been lost in the squawl, he was utterly at a loss how to proceed. I soon found that he was among the lowest order of Portuguese, a class of people I have a strong aversion to, from repeated instances of their depravity; but as he was in distress, I comforted him as well as I could, by supplying his immediate wants of apparel and refreshment, and a promise of taking him in my boat to the place of his destination. We then walked down to examine the wreck, which we found nearly full of water, part of her side and bottom being stayed in; the owner of the boat, who was also the manglee, was the principal sufferer, as it did not appear my Portuguese acquaintance had ten rupees worth of property on board, and the little he had was all saved and taken to my boat, and the Signior himself soon lost all recollection of his recent disaster in a sound sleep, in my Palanquin. Next morning he paid his respects to me at an early hour, and, after a few introductory compliments, informed me his name was Lorenzo de Cabral, a native of Alentejo, which he had quitted when a boy, and gone to the Brazils to seek his fortune; but after a trial of some years, finding no prospect of bettering it in that quarter, he had removed to Goa, the principal Portuguese settlement on the Malabar coast; his endeavours there proving equally unsuccessful, he had three or four years back arrived in Calcutta, a city which had been represented to him as the paradise of the world, and where gold mohurs and rupees were to be picked up with very little trouble; but unfortunately he found those pretty things as difficult to be acquired there, as any where else; and after many attempts

\* Saheb is literally a gentleman, but applied more particularly to an European.

to gain a livelihood, he had lately removed to the Sunderbunds, where he maintained himself by sending faggots to Calcutta for sale. On enquiring his business at Baugilpore, he told me that he was going to visit a countryman settled there in the cloth trade, with a view of trying if he could do any thing in that line himself. The Signior's story appeared so very consistent, and his demeanour so mild, and unassuming, that I felt a good deal interested for him, and frequently admitted him into my cabin, when he used to amuse me with an account of the Brazils, and his various adventures in the Sunderbunds, with tigers and alligators. In this manner we proceeded on without any thing remarkable occurring, until we arrived at Raaje Mahul, formerly a considerable town, but now dwindled into an insignificant village. On the south bank of the river, part of a palace belonging to the once great Sultan Sujah still remains in pretty good preservation; the interior of two of the rooms is composed entirely of pure white marble, inlaid with inscriptions from the Koran in black marble; the letters are beautifully formed, and so well fitted in the white ground, as to give them the appearance, even after a close inspection, of having been done with a camel-hair pencil, by a masterly hand; this palace is built on a rock, on the margin of the river about forty feet above its level; in front of the building an open area extends to the brink of the precipice, round which there is a parapet wall breast high, erected a few months before my arrival, in consequence of a fatal accident which happened to a military officer, of the name of Van Ristell. At that time a wooden railing was the only safeguard. Mr. Van Ristell stopped here on his way to one of the military stations, and incautiously leaned on the railing, which not being sufficiently strong to support his weight, gave way, and he fell headlong down the precipice on a projecting part of the rock, where his head was literally dashed to pieces. I shuddered as I looked down on the spot, and fancied some of the blood still remained on the stones. I knew Van Ristell well, and could not but feel some melancholy sensations on viewing the scene of his untimely death; his remains were buried in a garden adjoining the palace, and a plain but decent monument erected to his memory. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Raaje Mahul was the seat of the government of Bengal, under



under Sultan Sujah, one of the unfortunate sons of the Emperor Shā Jehan. He governed the eastern provinces of the empire for his father many years, with singular justice and moderation, which endeared his memory to the inhabitants long after his death, which happened by treachery in Arracan, where he sought refuge from the vindictive jealousy and ambition of his unnatural brother, Aurungzebe. The numerous ruins scattered in and about Raaje Mahul, and the great extent of some of them, are strong evidences of its former grandeur, and of the splendor and magnificence of Sultan Sujah. The natives have a tradition, that that part of the palace in which the Zenanah\* was situated, was destroyed by fire at a time the Sultan was in a distant part of the province, and that upwards of three hundred women fell a sacrifice to their extreme sense of female delicacy and modesty on the occasion, preferring the inevitable and painful death which awaited them, by continuing in the Zenanah, to the certainty of saving themselves at the expence only of being seen by the men who were endeavouring to extinguish the flames; such is the prejudice of education. The place dwindled soon after the death of the Sultan; and as I observed before, is now a paltry village. About two miles from it is the celebrated bridge, built by the same prince over a nullah, a small river called the Ooda; hence, it is generally known by the name of the Oodanullah bridge, and is distinguished as affording an elegant specimen of the Moghul architecture of those days. It has acquired additional celebrity in latter times, by giving name to a victory gained near it by the East India Company's troops, commanded by Major Adams, over the forces of Cossim Alee Khan, in the year 1764. On the opposite side, but lower down the river than Raaje Mahul, are the ruins of Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal; the natives speak highly of its antiquity and magnitude; the latter is evident, from its wide extended ruins occupying a space of about twelve miles in length, by three in breadth; but I have some doubts of its being as they assert, the capital of Bengal, eight hundred years before the Christian era, and continuing so until the middle of the sixteenth century, when, they say, it was deserted by the inhabitants on account of an epidemic disorder, which destroyed several thousands. Ma-

jor Rennel, to whose opinion in matters of this kind I should pay the utmost deference, does not positively assert the fact, but merely gives it as a tradition handed down by the natives from which, and the geographical correspondence, he supposes it to be the Gangia Regia of Ptolemy. However this may be, it is not probable that a city of such immense magnitude, as to contain a population of two millions of souls, would be entirely deserted by its inhabitants at one time: the emigrations must have taken place by degrees, and at periods far more remote than the Hindus affirm, for the Mahometan authors make no mention of its existence, since the introduction of Islamism into the country, which took place about the eighth century after Christ; and it is not likely they would have been silent respecting a place of such reputed celebrity, if there had been any vestige of its grandeur remaining in their days. The scite is now covered with jungle, and infested by wolves and tygers, which make it dangerous to explore the ruins, without being numerously attended and well armed; and after all, the labour is not worth the risk, for there is nothing to be seen that bears the least resemblance of a building: some heaps of rubbish, and a few bricks scattered here and there on the surface of the ground, are all that remain to denote that the spot was once inhabited. On my return to the Budgerow, in the evening, from an excursion to Oodanullah, and the environs of Raaje Mahul, I enquired for Signior Cabral, and was told he had gone out soon after me, and taken my double barrel gun. I felt rather offended at his taking such a liberty, but thought nothing more of the matter, and sat down to dinner; soon afterwards Mungloo uttered an exclamation of surprize, and said to me, "Sir, have you got your watch?" alarmed at the question, I turned round to the wainscot, which divided the dining-room from the bed-chamber, and on which the watch usually hung; but not observing it there, my suspicion was awakened and fully confirmed on further enquiry, by missing a pair of silver mounted pistols, a silver surpoos,\* and a pair of new boots. I immediately summoned all my people, and questioned them about the Portuguese, but all in vain; some were in the Buzar at the time he decamped, others cooking their rice, and all employed some

\* That part of the Hucca which encloses the fire and the tobacco.

\* The Seraglio, a harem.

how or other, except one stupid Dandy, whose turn it was to be centry; he, it seems, observed the fellow take the gun, and a bundle out of the boat, but supposed he had my permission for doing so. I sent to the Cutwall,\* to dispatch his myrmidons in all directions, in pursuit of the thief, and wrote myself to Baugilpore, Moorshedabad, Burhampore, and Calcutta, but all to no effect. I have never since been able to hear of Signior Lorenzo de Cabral, although I advertised him in the Calcutta paper above a month.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**N effectual cure for the gravel being a very desirable object, I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to a simple and easy remedy, which, though known to many persons, is not so extensively known as it ought to be. That remedy is an Infusion of Wild Carrot Seed; and its efficacy I have fully and happily experienced in my own person.

In July and August, 1806, I had several very severe fits of the gravel, each brought on by some little extra exertion in walking; half an hour's walk being sufficient to bring on a fit, which, by its painful and debilitating effects, usually confined me for a whole week. After five or six of those excruciating fits, I fortunately chanced to read, in "Dodsley's Annual Register," for 1766, page 163, a letter, signed, Thomas Butler, containing a very striking and impressive account of an extraordinary cure, effected by the wild carrot seed. I immediately made trial of it, and with the most complete success; for, hardly had I used it above five or six days, when I was almost entirely relieved from the troublesome and disagreeable symptoms usually attendant on gravelly complaints, which, within a short time after, quitted me altogether.

It was in August, 1806, that I began to use the wild carrot seed; and, from that time to the present hour, I have (thank God) never once been troubled with the gravel, though I have, several times since, made much greater exertions in walking, than those which before used to bring on the gravel-fits.

Previous to my use of this remedy, the bits of gravel which came from me, were all rough and angular, as if forcibly

broken off by bodily exertion: but, since I have been in the habit of taking the infusion, they have always been round and smooth, as if the external parts had been dissolved and washed away. On this difference of appearance, I leave the reader to form his own opinion; my intention here being only to relate facts, without undertaking to philosophise on them. If, however, from the example of sea-pebbles, he should suppose, (as a friend of mine has supposed) that the pieces of gravel have been rounded and smoothed by friction, I would observe to him, that I do not use either much or violent exercise; and that they do not always pass off in numbers together, but, more usually, a single piece at a time, and after long intervals of a fortnight, three weeks, or more. How far these circumstances may accord with the idea of friction, I leave him to judge for himself.

The infusion of wild carrot seed, may either be drank cold at any convenient times of the day, or taken warm, with sugar and milk, for breakfast and evening beverage. I practise the latter mode, as being attended with less trouble, and less danger of omission through hurry or forgetfulness. I use, each time, about half an ounce of the seeds, from which I make about a pint of tea, by pouring boiling-water on them in a tea-pot: but I am not particularly exact in either weight or measure; and perhaps I use the tea both stronger and in greater quantity than necessity requires; for Mr. Butler (whose letter I earnestly recommend to the reader's attention) took only half a pint in the morning, and the like quantity in the evening; using, each time, six or seven heads, or clusters of seed.

My mode of taking the infusion has, indeed, one inconvenience: the wild carrot seed requiring longer time to infuse than common tea, a delay of breakfast may be experienced, particularly in summer, by gentlemen in chambers or lodgings, and by others under peculiar circumstances. That inconvenience, however, may be easily obviated by one of Loyd's very ingenious and useful patent kettles, which, by means of the flame acting both within the body of the kettle, and all round its sides, will, with less than a penny bundle of wood, boil the water in four or five minutes; and, while the water is boiling, the tea, previously made, may be warmed in a jug, placed in the mouth of the kettle. Thus, the evening tea, being made before-hand in the morning, and the next morning's

\* The principal police officer.



morning's tea in the evening, all delay is avoided; and the infusion moreover is stronger.

To any of your readers, who may be disposed to try this simple remedy, I would observe, that he must regularly and constantly use it, or expect to be punished for his neglect, by a return of the complaint. In corroboration of Mr. Butler's testimony to that effect, I have myself experienced the evil consequences of remissness in the application: for, having lately, during four or five weeks, substituted the common tea every evening, and sometimes also in the morning, I began, toward the end of that period, to feel the same disagreeable symptoms which had formerly been the usual forerunners of my gravel-fits. Thus warned, I seasonably took the hint, resumed the regular use of my remedy, morning and evening, and was soon relieved from those troublesome and unpleasant sensations.

Your's, &c.

J. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late excursion through Cornwall, I saw, near Trevoze Head, a bird, which the people in that part of the country call, a *sea-pie*. It was less than a mag-pie, with plumage of the most beautiful kind; consisting of scarlet, white, green, and blue.

Now, Mr. Editor, I should be glad to learn from the gentleman who favoured you with the catalogue, p. 433, 527, vol. xxvi. if he has noticed this bird under any other name. Also, whether the red-legged, or Cornish daw, p. 434, is the bird usually called the Cornish chough.

Your's, &c.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the season is now set in, to which the following correspondence is interestingly appropriate, I request its insertion in your valuable miscellany, with the hope of gaining the information I am anxious to procure, and which, by its publicity, may be acceptable to many who may wish to aid the cause of humanity.

To the Humane Society.—James Luckcock, No. 6, New Hall-street, Birmingham, begs leave to submit the following case to the consideration of the governors of the Humane Society, the truth of which, as being an eye-witness, he is ready to attest in whatever manner may be most satisfactory to the society. On the

afternoon of the 14th of February last, two men and a boy were let into Hockley-pool, near Birmingham, by the breaking of the ice, where the depth is about seven feet, and near to the middle of the pool. A young man of the name of Thomas Patrick, immediately flew to their assistance; there was no reason to suppose that any implements to assist him could possibly be procured in time to afford effectual relief, and his presence of mind suggested the only practicable expedient, that of endeavouring to recover the sufferers by means of his coat. The edge of the ice was sunk below the surface of the water, so that he had to venture on his hands and knees to feel for the edge, which having attained, he threw his coat as far as he could, keeping hold of it with one hand. By this means, at the imminent risque of his own life, one of the men and a boy were rescued; but the other man perished, being too far spent to grasp the coat when within his reach. During these efforts, two or three other persons came to his assistance; he intreated them to withdraw, perceiving the impossibility of the ice sustaining any additional weight; one of them however, persisting, was plunged over head in the water. Patrick and another were half covered, and with much difficulty the three escaped.

The writer has to plead the impossibility of stating the exact comparative merits of the actors, in this scene of confusion and distress; he was himself on an elevated bank of the pool, at the distance of upwards of fifty yards, and many persons were moving about between him and the spot. He has, however, since conferred with three of the active persons, and finds, that, though they are not exactly agreed in their statement, yet they are unanimous in giving the praise to Patrick, as being the first and most successful amongst them. The names of two of the others are, William Newell and ———— Humphrys. In addition to Patrick's merit, it remains to be stated, that he afterwards exerted himself with extraordinary activity, to recover the man who was sunk under the ice, by means of a boat belonging to the pool. Many obstacles presented themselves; and though they had to break the ice, a distance of perhaps nearly eighty yards, the body was in the boat in the space of about twenty-five minutes, from the time of its first immersion.

The man who was recovered is, Benjamin Lawley, cabinet-maker, of Park-street,

street, Birmingham; and the boy, Thomas Moore, about nine years of age, son to Matthew Moore, a workman at Matthew Boulton's, esq. Soho.

The intention of this application, is to solicit some honorary mark of the society's esteem, in favour of Patrick; leaving the others to such consideration as the society may think proper to give it. A public subscription has been set on foot at Birmingham, for pecuniary reward, but the amount has not reached twenty pounds; this is intended to be distributed, as near as can be ascertained, according to merit. It was also proposed to purchase some apparatus, to be in readiness for future exigencies; how far the society, consistent with its plans, could assist in this respect, is respectfully submitted to them. The writer, however, requests to know by what means the drag invented by Dr. Cogan, of Bath, may be obtained, supposing it to have the entire approbation of the society.

It may be necessary to remark, that Hockley pool is the only large body of water near the town, that is accessible to the public, or at least, being the nearest, is most frequented both for summer and winter amusement.

*Birmingham, April 6, 1808.*

This case was presented, through the medium of a very respectable professional gentleman, and was returned with the following endorsement, but without any other communication or remark.

*London, April 12, 1808.*

"This case not coming within the limits of this society, cannot be considered by the committee of managers here."

J. JENNINGS, Chairman.

Now, Sir, as I have obtained my friend's permission to make this public enquiry, I shall feel much gratified if any of your correspondents will inform me, what are the limits by which the Humane Society are bound, but which in this instance they have declined explaining. I am well acquainted with a case of considerable merit, and where so far from envying the reward bestowed, I thought it much to the honour of the society, and well calculated to excite to similar endeavours, when occasion should require them; but it certainly involved much less risque and exertion, than the instance before us. Yet from an application, with which the benevolent operator was at the time unacquainted, he was presented with the society's medal, and a highly complimentary letter, signed by the Chairman (who was I believe at

the time Lord Mayor) on the unanimous resolution of the Society.

I cannot refrain also remarking that I think the common civilities of life should have suggested some reply to the request concerning Dr. Cogan's Drag, as the application was made to a society expressly established for purposes of humanity. I could have no other view than public utility. As that Gentleman has received a handsome token of approbation from one of the London Societies, it is fair to presume that his invention is an instrument which ought to be generally known. A description of it, with some general remarks on its advantages, and the information where it may be purchased, will also be gladly accepted. I should not have chosen this mode of enquiry, but must confess I could not bring my mind to trouble the Society with an application which might be thought officious, or which might meet with the same cold attention which my friend had before experienced.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

*Oxford,  
Dec. 21 1808.*

SALAM.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of RECENT TRAVELS in SPAIN, in which particular ATTENTION was paid to the ANTIQUITIES of that COUNTRY.—Continued from p. 537, vol. 26.

**W**ISHING to have an opportunity of witnessing the splendid ceremonies by which the festival of Christmas was to be celebrated at Toledo, I left Madrid on the morning of the 23d of December, and crossing the Manzanares by the Toledo bridge entered on the grand road leading to Aranjuez. This royal residence is situated about seven Spanish leagues or 26 English miles from the capital, and the road thither was one of the earliest opened for the convenience of the court; it is broad and well made, running in general in a succession of straight lines, and bordered with rows of elms. The country is open consisting of gentle swellings, and apparently but thinly inhabited, the productions being corn with a little wine. About mid-way from Madrid is *Val de Moros*, a village where travellers usually bait their mules or change their post-horses. A league short of Aranjuez the road descends to the vale of the Xarama, there increased by the Manzanares and other streams from the northward, flowing under a capital stone bridge, and uniting at Aranjuez with the Tagus.

This Country-seat of the Spanish monarchs occupies the south bank of the Tagus,



Tagus, covering with its gardens, parks, farms, and vineyards, the flat plain between the river and the rising grounds on the South. The palace is the work of different periods from that of Philip the Second to modern times, and is richly furnished within, as well as surrounded with delicious shady woods watered by the Tagus, there a bright and rapid stream, conveying fertility and freshness to the neighbouring grounds. The adjoining town has been laid out in regular open streets and squares, subsisting entirely by the presence of the court; the population at such times amounting to ten thousand people.

On the 24th I proceeded south-westerly down the left bank of the Tagus to Toledo, distant about six leagues, or twenty-three miles. The vale is wide and open, bounded on both hands by high grounds, those on the left gradually increasing to a range of high hills. The country in the vale is generally in culture, producing abundantly various kinds of grain and fruits: its fertility being maintained by the inundations of the river in winter, and by artificial waterings in summer. The population is however disadvantageously drawn together in large villages, instead of being distributed in hamlets over the country. As we draw near to Toledo, the southern hills and the Tagus gradually approach each other, until a mile from the town the road is hemmed in between them. At last the city is discovered proudly situated on the summit of a large round rocky hill, presenting by its numerous churches and towers an object particularly striking in the exterior, but to which the interior bears a very distant resemblance.

The site of Toledo is singular, and in the ancient state of warfare was almost impregnable. It has been observed that the Tagus by slow degrees approaches the hills forming its southern boundary: but instead of being repelled into an opposite direction by these hills, it makes its way into their solid mass of granite, and describing a semicircular sweep cuts off a large block of rock, separated from the great mass by a deep, rugged, narrow, and impassable chasm, through which the river forces its course. On the summit of this detached rock stands the present town, now nearly circumscribed within its most ancient limits. This vast rock is connected on the northern side to a low isthmus, stretching all the way across the vale of the Tagus to the opposite hills. The summit is very uneven, of an elliptic form, and where highest is about 400 feet above

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the bed of the river. The streets, from the nature of the site, and the genius of builders in former times, are narrow, crooked and irregularly built: but many houses constructed in the good days of Spain, in the times of Charles the Fifth, Philip the Second, &c are large and handsome stone structures, enclosing courts surrounded with arcades in the manner of the Exchange of London; and both external and internal fronts ornamented with Grecian architecture. Many other edifices however give evident marks of their having either been erected whilst the Moors were masters of the town, or by architects whose ideas had been formed on the models left by that extraordinary people.

The most elevated position within the town is occupied by the castle or Al-cazar, the Arabic term generally used over Spain for such places of strength. This castle, of great antiquity in its origin, was much augmented by Alonzo, or, as we call him, Alphonso the Tenth, in the end of the thirteenth century: but the building now in existence was in the greater part constructed under Charles the Fifth. It consists chiefly of one noble quadrangle of great height supported within by two orders of arcades, the corinthian and the composite. This magnificent edifice suffered much from a fire about a hundred years ago, during what is called the war of the Succession, and it lay neglected until the late king Charles the Third granted it for the purpose of being converted into a house of industry, for the education and maintenance of the idle youths of both sexes, from the environs. It was accordingly duly fitted up within, the exterior appearance being still preserved; and the expence is chiefly defrayed from funds appropriated by the late Cardinal-Archbishop, in particular from the income of a spacious inn in the town, erected out of his revenue.

The Cathedral is a vast structure of the Gothic of the thirteenth century, with a lofty tower in the centre; the whole remarkable for the boldness as well as the delicacy of the workmanship. The inside has at various periods been fitted up with great magnificence; but not always in a style corresponding either to that of the edifice itself, or to the Grecian and Roman orders intended to have been imitated. It contains many capital paintings, and the treasures of the sacristy are immense: the library is copious, possessing many precious manuscripts. At the west end of the church stands the archiepiscopal palace a large and commodious structure; adjoining

adjoining to which is the town-house with a handsome front. Another edifice well deserving the stranger's notice, is the hospital of St. John, situated on the north side of the town, without the walls. It was built in the middle of the sixteenth century: the chapel is of the Doric order, and the courts are raised on arcades of Doric and Ionic pillars.

The walls of the city have, in the lapse of ages, undergone so many changes that it is perhaps impossible to trace their various dates. The part inclosing the summit of the rock, where the ground is the least uneven is composed in general of vast rude masses of stone, an evidence of very remote antiquity, and very unlike the mode of construction employed in such works, as from their nature and other circumstances are unquestionably of Roman erection.

The Goths who succeeded the Romans in Spain, and after them the Arabs, Moors, or Saracens, from Africa, were long enough masters of this peninsula, to have made very considerable alterations in the place: indeed the Gothic prince Wamba in particular, is universally believed to have surrounded the town with new walls, on the remains of the old, prior to the year 680 when he resigned the crown.

Toledo and its environs afford many vestiges of Roman magnificence: but all now in great decay. At the bottom of the hill on which the town stands, and on the west side, near the Franciscan convent of St. Bartholomew, are the remains of a *Circus*. A gateway in the middle of one of the long sides is tolerably entire; and at the north end are to be seen the arches which supported the rows of seats for the spectators: the whole constructed of small irregular stones bound together by a very hard mortar. The breadth of this circus is about 100 yards, and the length may be traced in the foundations as far as 400 yards. The circular part at the north end was chosen for the punishment of offenders found guilty by the Inquisition: such exhibitions called *Autos da fe* have not however appeared in Toledo for these hundred years past.

Parallel to the west side of the circus, and near the north end, are the foundations of a building vulgarly named the temple of Hercules: these inclose a rectangular space of ground about two hundred feet each way. They appear rather to have been the basis of massy columns or pilasters, than a continued wall, each side containing four: their construction also consists of a strongly cemented mass of small

stones. Near St. John's hospital, before-mentioned, are likewise shown the remains of a theatre, but too much defaced to enable the antiquary to ascertain its dimensions or parts.

On the banks of the Tagus under the castle are ruins of an aqueduct-bridge for conveying water across the river, at a great height, to supply the old town. The piers are placed on projecting points of the rocks; and in several places of the hill beyond the river are to be seen channels for conducting the water, with *castella aquæ* or reservoirs constructed, like the aqueduct itself, of small stones and mortar. In the neighbourhood of this aqueduct are also observable remains of an ancient Roman road, formed of hewn stones.

Inscriptions abound in Toledo in Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic: within the gate of the castle is one in the former language by the people of this town to the Emperor Julius Philippus.

It is uncertain whether there be now in Toledo any buildings constructed under the Goths, whose reign ended with Rodrigo in 714, when the Moors fixed themselves in the country. The convent of St. Augustine, seated on the brink of the precipice at the south-west corner of the town, is supposed to be founded on the palace of the Gothic kings, which was afterwards occupied by the Moorish princes. The most remarkable part of this building is the external wall, evidently a portion of the enclosure of the town, which, to remedy the irregular line of the rock, is in sundry places supported on arches resting on pillars founded on projecting rocks at a great depth below. These arches are formed of hewn stone, with the peculiarity that they comprehend always more than a semicircle, the lower parts contracting in the shape of a horse-shoe. Arches of the same form are to be seen in various other buildings in Toledo, and are usually supposed to be the work of the Moors.

Toledo continued in the power of the Moors from 714 to 1090 when it was recovered from them by Alphonso the Sixth: no monuments of their architectural magnificence such as those which adorn Granada, Cordova, and other parts of Spain are however now in existence.

Indeed the Christian churches in Toledo were, on their arrival, so numerous that those Mahometans had no need of erecting new temples for their mode of worship; on the contrary, they assigned to their Christian subjects six churches, re-

serving



serving the cathedral and all the others for their own use. Many inscriptions in Arabic remaining from their times, particularly on a number of round pillars resembling Roman milliary columns, standing in various parts of the town, were examined, copied, and translated, some years ago, by the ambassador from Morocco, on his way to Madrid. The church of *Santa Maria la blanca*, formerly employed as a Synagogue, while the Jews were tolerated in Spain, likewise presents a number of inscriptions in Hebrew.

The bridge over the Tagus on the entrance from Aranjuez was either founded or considerably improved by the Moors, as appears from an inscription preserved in the gate at the end next the town, there placed when the bridge was repaired in 1253, when it and many others throughout Spain were carried away by very extraordinary floods in the rivers. This inscription states, that the bridge was constructed in 988: it is very lofty and narrow, consisting of a single arch about 130 feet in span, through which the whole water of the Tagus passes, with a small arch at each end. In the original construction or in posterior repairs, Roman materials have been employed; one bears an inscription to the memory of a Lady in these words *Caecilia Marcella H. S. E.*

On the South side of the town is another bridge of five arches; and near it are the ruins of a third, supposed to have been erected by the Goths.

Besides the protection afforded to Toledo from its situation, its walls, and its castle, it had likewise a fortress seated on the hill to the eastward, commanding the plain on that side. The origin of this work is unknown; but it was repaired in 1399, and now presents a small rectangular court inclosed by walls of moderate thickness, and defended by round towers at each angle, with a large one in the middle of the north side, which overhangs the river.

The Tagus or Tajo (pronounced *Taho*) formerly renowned for its golden sands, was subsequently celebrated for the temper its waters gave to the sword-blades made on its banks; so that a *Toledo* was synonymous with a sword of the first quality. It does not however appear that any iron was ever discovered in this quarter of Spain; on the contrary, we are constantly told that the material was drawn solely from the mountains of Biscay, where especially in the environs of Mondragon it is still found in great abundance and of the best kinds. And from this circumstance were derived the names of the little river

now forming the harbour of Bilbao, called in ancient history *Chalybs*, and of the inhabitants of the environs called *Chalybes*. The manufacture of sword-blades was, until within these five and twenty years, carried on at Toledo by private artists: but about that period the king removed all who wished to continue in that branch of industry to a spacious new building erected on the north bank of the river a little below the town, there to be employed at the public expence; it was however the general opinion that the swords produced from this public establishment, were far inferior in quality to those formerly manufactured by the same persons in private.

*A propos of swords*—At a celebrated convent of Hieronymites near Toledo was shown the very identical blade which was used in the decollation of St. Paul at Rome under Nero. This sword having been carefully preserved in that city until the beginning of the 16th century was then presented by the sovereign pontiff to Cardinal Albornos, who carried it to Spain and deposited it in the hands of the Hieronymites.

The convent is situated in one of the most barren, bleak, and rugged spots that can easily be found, and offers nothing attractive to the vulgar traveller excepting this same sword, which had it been genuine and really a Roman sword, must have been truly a curiosity, nearly I may say unique; the only certain rival being, I believe that preserved in the king of Naples' museum at Portici. I must be understood in so speaking to allude to Roman swords of iron; for others of *hardened copper* and *mixed metals* are far from rare in many collections; at the same time it is to be observed that these last swords are very uncommon in Italy where the Romans certainly lived and fought, but very common in the northern parts of Europe where the Romans never appeared. The weapon however preserved at La Sisa, the convent before mentioned, must depend on evidences of its authenticity very different from those drawn from its form and substance: for it is shaped like a modern cutlas with one convex cutting edge ending in a sharp point. The blade and hilt seem to be of one piece, but the iron cross has been fixed on. The blade I imagine to be of hardened copper from the fine glossy rust with which it is covered: and on each side towards the back are vestiges of an inscription, in Roman capitals of a golden colour, alluding to the beheading of St Paul; the words on one side being *Paulus . . . . . capite,*

*capite*, and on the other side *mucho*. The length of the blade is about 25 inches, that of the hilt 3: the whole length of the sword being 33 inches; the greatest breadth about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

It must be observed however that my examination of this precious relic was rather cursorily made; for although it was, after certain ceremonies, applied to my forehead and lips, by the monk who exhibited it, any more familiar handling of it might perhaps have given scandal, not to the worthy guardian, but to a number of peasants who, hearing the relic was to be produced, hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity to have at least a distant view of this object of their respect. When we reflect that the genuine Roman *gladius*, was, according to the best accounts, to the representations on the historic columns of Trajan and Antoninus in Rome, to coins and other authentic authorities, a short double-edged sharp-pointed weapon, in length from 14 to 16 inches, it will be evident that the decapitation of St. Paul was performed probably by the *securis*, or axe, or at any rate not by an ancient Roman sword.

Having thus hastily viewed some of the most remarkable objects in and about Toledo, for to examine the whole with due attention would have required as many weeks as I could spare days, I returned to Madrid to prepare for the continuation of my tour through La Mancha to Valencia, Barcelona, &c. on my return to France.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

"I've been so oft remembered I am forgot."

FOR once the author of *Hudibras* might adopt the words of the author of the *Night Thoughts*.

Few passages have been so often quoted as that of Butler, concerning which your correspondent enquires. The Greek verse

Ἀνὰρδ' ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μάχασθαι.

of which it is a diffusive translation, seems to have been as proverbial in Greece as this:

The man who fights and runs away  
May live to fight another day.

The two others are thus:

For those that fly may fight again,  
Which he cannot do that's slain.

There is an admirable French translation quoted by Z. Grey, in his *Hudibras*

of this and another passage of a similar kind.

The lines immediately corresponding with the subject of the enquiry are these,

"Car ceux qui s' enuient peuvent revenir  
sur leur pas;

Ainsi ne sont jamais mis hors de combat.

Mais ceux, au contraire, qui demeurent  
sur la place,

Se privent de tout moyen de venger leur  
disgrace."

ON THE MATERIAL, IMMATERIAL, AND  
MIXT HYPOTHESIS.

"Il esser apparente ed il ESSER VERO."—  
SONN. di GRALINI.

I am glad to find the metaphysical subject revived by W. H. I hope and think he is the same with Hylaus. He has expressed the reasons, which prove the simple material hypothesis impossible to be true, with great perspicuity and force. But I would observe that, although simple materialism cannot possibly be true, the very reasons that prove it can not, are many of them strong arguments against the mixt hypothesis. That matter, if it exist, is essentially impercipient and incapable of sensation as of intellectual activity, seems to me perfectly clear. Sentient matter cannot be inert matter, it must feel. It must think, at least, think on its feelings, and seek pleasure and avoid pain. But voluntary, active, feeling, thinking being, that has its own ends and chuses its means to them, is *mind*, not matter.

Body, may and does exist, in the only sense which the phenomena require, or seem to admit, though matter seems to have no existence. For body will then mean the energies of mind rendered sensible by certain general permanent phenomena, and acting by fixed laws in this production of new phenomena and effects; also general.

And this will prove the clear boundary between imagination and fact.—Both are phenomena, both are believed real, neither has any material existence independently of mind. But fact represents permanent general phenomena recognised as such by all minds possessing the requisite faculties, and in circumstances to apply them.

The shining of the sun is a fact. With this the existence or non-existence of matter is indifferent. It is a fact, that the phenomenon and its consequent sensation and effects permanently and generally take place. But if I dream of a sun, if I imagine a sun at midnight when no such phenomenon can be sensible to others



others in this climate, according to the general law of causes and effects, this is an imagination. The one produces a vast variety of general permanent consequences; not so the other. It is not therefore matter, but permanence and generality of effect which distinguish truth and reality from the solitary wanderings of imagination. Mind and its modifications, its active and passive powers, seem to me demonstrably adequate to all phenomena and effects in the intellectual and sensible universe. I seek no more for no more is wanted. I admit no more; for I find that more is useless, repugnant, contradictory, and I hope that W. H. will ultimately agree with me in recognizing the sublime truth, that mind is the sole real existence:—a truth understood by Plato; and which my Italian motto beautifully expresses.

## THE PLANET VENUS.

We are now in one of the Novennial periods, calculated by the illustrious Halley, of greatest illumination.

Last night Venus far exceeded the brightness of either Jupiter or Juno. And this appearance will continue and increase for several days longer. The absence of twilight at this time of the year long before Venus sets, and the absence of the moon, concur with the position of Venus to produce this beautiful appearance.

Troston, Your's, &c.  
February 5, 1809. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

IN answer to the wishes of your correspondent, Mr. W. Neilson, respecting the Greek English Lexicon, I beg leave to say that such a work is now ready for the press.

A printed specimen of the plan of the work I have now before me, which appears to correspond with Mr. Neilson's proposals.

I believe it is also intended to publish an octave abridgment.

Tamworth, Your's, &c.  
January 9, 1809. J. HILDITCH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

MAY I beg the favor of a small space in your most useful Magazine for the purpose of soliciting, from some of your numerous correspondents, the best information that can be attained respecting the Government Tontine, established under Mr. Pitt's administra-

tion, in the year 1789; particularly stating the number of original nominees in each class, the deaths in each to the present time, and the increase of the dividends respectively in consequence thereof; or rather indeed what is now paid per share: for I apprehend that, if this auxiliary financial aid to the revenue had been conducted agreeably to the letter of the statute, the adventurers now entitled to dividends therefrom would receive more than they do or have done for some time past.

I am fully aware that an investigation into this national measure may be indispensable to a perfectly satisfactory exposition of the subject; but it is not necessary for the purpose I have in view, which is merely to shew, whether there is any considerable ground for supposing mal-administration in a government measure which induced so many persons to embark their property in it, from the very flattering prospect held out by the original scheme.

Bristol, Your's, &c.  
January 23, 1809. R. RANKIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your invaluable Miscellany has, for a series of years, given me much pleasure in its perusal, it will be an additional gratification to contribute the smallest portion of genuine matter to the source of information it contains.

Permit me to relate an anecdote of one of the brute species, which, perhaps, would never have appeared before the public, had not the relation of one partly similar, in the present work, revived the circumstance in my memory.

Some years ago, having occasion to reside for some time at a farm-house in the country, I was much alarmed, one morning, by the unusual bellowing of a cow under the window of the apartment wherein I was sitting; looking out I perceived her to be one belonging to a herd, which I previously understood were enclosed in a field near a mile distant; alarmed at her appearance I went out in order to take her back, but as soon as I left the house, she ran before me apparently in the greatest concern, frequently looking back to see if I was following; in this manner she continued across several fields till she brought me to the brink of a deep and dangerous morass; where, to my great surprise, I beheld one of her associates nearly enveloped in the swamp underneath. The distressed animal, after much difficulty, was

was extricated from its perilous situation to the no small satisfaction of the other which seemed to caress and lick it, as if it had been one of her own offsprings.

Every observer of the animal creation, must be aware, what a regular degree of subordination exists among herds of cattle that have been long accustomed to ruminate together; the instinct of the cow, in this respect, is by no means the least predominant. When a farmer makes his first selection, he, of course, has a great variety of the same species, and (if we may presume to judge from analogy) endued with a diversity of dispositions; hence, for some time it is entertaining to behold the many disputed points that arise among the candidates for precedence, before the business can be amicably adjusted; for it is very observable, they always walk in lineal procession, preceded by a chieftain, or leader, which is unanimously acknowledged by the whole herd; the rest follow in order, according to their contested decisions, each being most tenacious of her allotted station; which did not escape that accurate delineator of nature. Bloomfield, who, in his "Farmer's Boy," makes the following beautiful allusion:

"The right of conquest all the law they know:

Subordinate, they one by one succeed;  
And one among them always takes the lead:  
Is ever foremost, wheresoe'er they stray,  
Allow'd precedence undisputed sway;  
With jealous pride her station is maintain'd,  
For many a broil that post of honour gain'd."

But a tacit responsibility seems to devolve their leader, for the care and welfare of the whole, which has been fully exemplified in the preceding anecdote: the concerned cow being the premier of the herd.

To account for this wonderful degree of instinct, in this part of the animal species, is beyond my penetration; I leave the subject for matured philosophy to investigate.

Your's, &c.

Redman's Row, Mile End, J. HOLCROFT.  
February 6, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES OF MALTA.—No. I.

A STRANGER, on his arrival at this celebrated Island, cannot but be greatly struck with the change of character which its inhabitants have undergone, since the time of the Order. In the early periods of their subjection to the ancient Knights of St. John, they merely

supplied the inferior military ranks among the followers of those redoubted champions, or assisted in rowing and navigating the galleys which performed the annual caravance against the Turks. The modern knights, like most of the old worn-out governments of Europe, imitated their predecessors only in a vain ostentation and parade. They performed no prodigies of valour; gained no trophies of conquest; but still, the "pomp and circumstance," of a continual war against the infidels, supplied pretexts for oppressing the industry of the native Maltese, and for precluding them from almost every species of traffic, especially that which might have been beneficially carried on with Barbary and the Levant. Hence the agriculture and commerce of Malta alike languished. At present, the scene is changed; Malta is become one of the greatest depôts of merchandize in the whole Mediterranean: and the natives, in the midst of a war peculiarly levelled against the commercial intercourse of the world, have acquired habits of industry, and developed sources of profit, to which they were formerly total strangers.

It is no less curious than amusing, to view the diversities of dress and appearance among the motley crowd which business daily assembles on the Marina, or shore of the harbour of Valetta. Besides the English soldiers, sailors, and merchants, (many of whom have their warehouses placed there), one sees Barbarous traders wrapped in their long shawls, and adorned with waistcoats of most splendid embroidery, with white or green turbans, black bushy beards, yellow gipsy-like countenances, and dark sparkling eyes. They generally sit with pipes, a yard long, in their mouths, or walk up and down very leisurely, while they negotiate matters of business. Their settled gravity is contrasted with the noise of the Maltese boatmen and porters, who are a lively set of people, having much more of the Italian than of the African character, although some of them evidently appear to be of the latter origin. These men wear the peculiar dress of the lower classes of Maltese, a *berretta*, or cap, red or black, a checked shirt, commonly tucked up to the elbows, a coarse cotton waistcoat and trowsers, generally ornamented with a set of globular silver buttons, a girdle of various colours bound round the loins; their feet are either bare, or protected by a rude kind of sandals; and to protect them from rough weather, they wear in the colder seasons a

*grego*,



*grego*, or thick shaggy great-coat, with a hood, which gives them a very wild and barbarous appearance. There are also about the harbour some few Maltese, of a superior class, such as the port-captains, the officers of the *Sanctà*, and others, who imitate the English; but it is easy to distinguish them, not only by their dingy countenances, but by their broad cocked hats, large silver buckles, and other articles of dress, by no means of the newest London mode. Before the present war with Turkey, the Greeks, whose ships frequented this port, added greatly to the diversity of the scene. They were a race of men exceedingly distinguishable from the others, tall and commanding in mien, with long mustachios and bushy hair: on the crown of the head they wore a small red skull-cap, with a black silk tassel; often a flower stuck behind the ear, and always a rosary depending from the neck; with loose jackets and broad trowsers, the leg being bare from the knee downwards. At a still earlier period, one might have seen here the natives of every nation trading in the Mediterranean; Russians, Swedes, Danes, Americans, Spaniards, Italians, Dalmatians, Ragusans. These indeed, bore in their dress and personal appearance no very striking characteristics; but the various forms of their shipping, and colours of their pendants, gave an additional liveliness and picturesque effect to the harbour. The events of the war have unfortunately banished most of the foreign flags; but have by no means limited, in an equal degree, the trade which they used to carry on at Malta. Circuitous modes of conveyance are now found out; and though no doubt the tyrannical edicts of the oppressor of Europe have loaded commerce with numberless difficulties and impediments, yet unless he should attain an absolutely unlimited controul over every part of the continent, and should continually direct the most severe and vigilant attention to this single object, means would undoubtedly be discovered to carry on a contraband trade, for which the situation of Malta is so peculiarly favourable.

The Maltese must be the most stupid people on the face of the earth, if they did not know how to appreciate the value of English protection; not only by the thriving state of their own affairs, but by the contrast with the misery and ruin which the French system has entailed on all the great *emporia*, from Petersburg to Constantinople. Wherever the foot of a

French General has been planted, mercantile prosperity has instantly withered. Dantzic, Hamburgh, Amsterdam, of which the Maltese must have heard as places famous throughout ages, for commercial wisdom and greatness, groan under exactions too heavy to be endured. The little state of Ragusa, in their own neighbourhood, which they have seen gradually rising into eminence by a strict attention to its mercantile and maritime interests, has been at once beggared and laid waste. Odessa and Trieste, fostered by the special care of their respective sovereigns, the Russian and Austrian Emperors, have been reduced, by merely coming within the vortex of French influence, to a state of bankruptcy. The Maltese, who of late years have traded frequently to the Adriatic and the Black Sea, must be struck with the fate of these two places; but still more must they congratulate themselves on observing, that their own port, formerly of no account in commerce, is now a scene of far greater activity and profit, than either Genoa, Naples, Venice, or even that famous centre of Mediterranean traffic, Leghorn.

These are circumstances which tend to attach the Maltese strongly to the English government. There are other powerful motives to the same sentiment; but in perceiving their own palpable and immediate interest, these islanders are sufficiently sharp-sighted. I cannot better illustrate this, than by a remark which was made to me by one of the most intelligent of their chief magistrates. "Most of the towns-people, (said he) who used to wear caps, have now hats; those whom I remember walking on foot, now ride; they who had formerly an ass or mule, now keep their calesses, (the coach of the country) and all this within the course of the five or six years that the English have been here. On the contrary, the French not only put an end to all our trade, but broke up our very fishing-boats for fire-wood. Is it possible that we should not draw an inference in favour of England, from such comparisons?"

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

MEMOIR upon the VINEYARDS and WINES of CHAMPAGNE in FRANCE, in ANSWER to certain QUERIES, circulated by M. CHAPTAL. From LES ANNALES DE CHIMIE.

THE late province of Champagne, now divided into two departments under the names of La Marne and La Haute.

Haute-Marne, has been long celebrated as the vineyard of France.

There are two kinds of wines which distinguish this district.

White wines: called *Riviere de Marne* wines.

Red wines: called *Montagne de Rheims* wines.

The white wines are produced from vineyards situated in the valleys and upon the sides of the hills in Epernay, Dizy, Avenay, Cramant, Lemesnil, Monthelon, Chouilly, Moussy, &c.: but in consequence of one of those varieties of nature, for which we cannot always account, the estate of Cumieres, in the midst of so many vineyards celebrated for white wines, and under the same exposure, produces red wines only, and of a quality far superior to the above wines.

Among all the vineyards on the river Marne, the cantons of Hautvillers, Mareuil, Cumieres, and Epernay, are the most advantageously situated: they extend along the river Marne, with this distinction, that the quality of the wine falls off in proportion as the vineyard is distant from the river: for this reason Hautvillers and Ay have always enjoyed a preference over Epernay and Pierry; and the latter over Cramant, Lemesnil, &c. and these last over Monthelon, Moussy, &c.

South exposures produce upon the banks of the Marne excellent white wines, but their declivities and posterior parts, which are called the mountains of Rheims, although situated in general towards the north, and almost always to the east, also yield red wines of a good quality, and of a fine taste and aromatic flavour.

The slope which overhangs Rheims is divided according to the quality of its wines; hence we have wines of the mountain, of the lower mountain, and of the estate St. Thierry.

The mountain comprehends Verzy, St. Basle, Verznay, Mailly, Taissy, Ludes, Chigny, Rilly, and Villers-Allerand; and among these vineyards, the most esteemed are Verzy, Verznay, and Mailly. The rest, although very good, are of a different quality.

The vineyard of Bouzy, which terminates the chain or the horizon between south and east, and which, therefore, belongs to the two divisions, ought not to be omitted. It produces excellent, fine, and delicate red wines, which, from its exposure, participate in the good qualities of Verznay and the good red wines of La Marne.

The lower mountain comprehends a great quantity of vineyard countries; among which we may distinguish Chamerly, Ecueil, and Ville Demange: this last place in particular, when the season is good, yields wine which will keep for ten or twelve years.

The lower mountain extends to the banks of the river Aisne. As the wines it produces are of a middling quality, it scarcely requires to be particularized.

The district of Saint Thierry, comprehends a large extent of grounds, containing large vineyards, such as Saint Thierry, Trigny, Chenay, Villefranquex, Douillon, Hermonville, which produce very agreeable red wines of a pale colour, very much in request among the dealers.

But the wine properly called *Clos Saint Thierry*, and coming from the archbishopric of Rheims, is the only wine which unites the rich colour and flavour of Burgundy to the sparkling lightness of Champagne. *Clos Saint Thierry*, holds the same rank among Champagne wines, that *Clos-rougeot* does among those of Burgundy.

In the enumeration of the vineyards of the mountain, some readers may perhaps expect to find *Sillery* mentioned, once so remarkable for red and white wines: the truth is, that *Sillery* wine is in a great measure composed of the wines produced in the territories of Verznay, Mailly, and Saint Basle; once made, by a particular process, by the *marechale d'Estrées*, and for this reason long known by the name of *Vins de la Marechale*. At the revolution this estate was divided, and sold to different rich proprietors of Rheims: the senator of Valencia, however, the heir to a great part of this vineyard, neglects no means of restoring *Sillery* to its former reputation.

*Series of Questions put by M. Chaptal, with their Answers.*

I. Which is the most advantageous Exposure for the Vine?

The most advantageous exposure for the vine is, without contradiction, the south and the east; but it has been ascertained that certain advantages of soil and the nature of the plant must also concur: otherwise various districts, such as Damery, Vanteuil, Reuil, &c. with the same exposure and climate, and also watered by the Marne, would enjoy the same celebrity as Cumieres, Hautvillers, and Ay. It must be confessed that the former districts produce inferior kinds of wine; but



it remains to be decided whether we ought to ascribe this difference to the culture, the plants, or the soil.

II. *Are the high Exposures, the middle Elevations, or the lower Grounds, best adapted for Vineyards?*

Of all situations, the middle grounds are most esteemed: the heat being more concentrated in them, they are exempt from the variations of the atmosphere which prevail on eminences, and from the humidity and exhalations which issue from the lower regions: the elaboration of the sap or juice is therefore more complete in the middle grounds.

III. *Does an East or West differ much from a South Exposure, in occasioning a sensible Difference in the Quality of the Wines?*

A western exposure is unfavourable to vegetation: it burns and parches without any advantage, nor does it give time for the juice to be elaborated, and spread through all the channels of vegetation, when mists, humidity, or dew, succeed: it is a certain fact, that there is a difference of one third in the quality and value between vines situated in east and west exposures.

IV. *Describe the Nature of the Ground or Soil which produces the best Wine.*

Next to exposure, the nature of the soil and of the ground influences the quality of the wine. It must be admitted, however, that grounds with a northern exposure produce wines of a generous and spirituous description; while another exposure, perhaps to the south, yields a poor and common sort of wine. It is therefore to the salts and the juices of the earth, combined with the influence of the atmosphere, that we must ascribe the goodness and qualities of soils adapted for vineyards.

The most proper soil for vines is a sandy granitic earth, neither compact, nor too thick, nor clayey: frequently in the best exposures, we meet with stony soils, which give very strong wines; but warm and dry seasons are requisite in these cases, and a necessary maturity: beneath these stony soils, there are clayey and unctuous parts, and plenty of springs, which conduce to the elaboration of the juice.

In general throughout Champagne the soils proper for vines rest upon banks of chalk. The vine, indeed, comes up slowly in this kind of soil, but when it has fairly taken root it grows to perfection: the heat of the atmosphere is tempered and modified by the coolness of the chalky

beds, the moisture of which is constantly sucked up by the vegetative channels of the vine-plant.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

V. *How is the Vine planted?*

In November or December, when the season admits of it, the vine is planted by making an oblong hole or furrow, one foot and a half in depth, by two or three feet in length: the plant is introduced into it and covered with earth.

VI. *What is the Way in which the Shoots are made?*

The plants are inserted into turfs, or in *longuettes*. The *longuette* is a mere naked twig, which had been left the year preceding, and which is now carefully raised and detached, leaving the young roots behind it.

The turf-plant, or *marcotte*, consists in digging up a turf in the marshes, and introducing into it in spring, by means of a hole made in the middle of the turf, the *longuette* or slip intended to be planted: this shoot with its earthy appendage is then fixed in the ground, sloping it as usual: the root is formed in the course of the year, and with a pruning-knife the *longuette* is cut close to the top of the shoot, and they are then removed by men, or on the backs of animals, in order to be afterwards planted: this last way is the most expensive, but it is the surest, and advances the vine very fast in respect to vegetation.

One hundred *longuettes* or bare slips cost four or five livres, and turf plants cost from 12 to 14 livres.

But as two *longuettes* are requisite for each hole or furrow, when they plant in this way there is a trifling saving, although the other method is far preferable.

VII. *Is Grafting advantageous?*

Grafting is not in general use, except in the vines belonging to the vine-dressers themselves, and in the large plant: these vines when grafted become yellow, and languish. The graft remains for some years exposed to the air, humidity, and to bad management of the labourer, and in short to all the intemperance of the climate.

VIII. *How long does a good Vine Plant last?*

A good vine-plant lasts 50 or 60 years, and frequently longer, according to the care which has been taken of it.

A vine-plant is deteriorated generally by the bad management of the vine-dressers with respect to the shoots or slips: if they are not sunk deep enough in the ground,

ground, the vine plant becomes overwhelmed with roots, which at last form a solid cake, and absorb all the juices from the ground: the vine being thus incapable of shooting, the evil ought to be instantly remedied.

**IX. What Kind of Grapes are best adapted for White Wine?**

Black and white grapes are planted indiscriminately in the same vineyard: and this is perhaps wrong; for the term of maturity is not the same with both kinds of grape. The reason assigned for this practice is, that wine made from black grapes alone would be too vinous, and would become muddy (*sujet à tacher*) in hot seasons; while wine made from white grapes would be too soft: the latter kind of grapes would be too soft, as containing more mucilage (*mucosité*).

**X. Is the Black Grape preferable to the White?—State the Cause of this Superiority.**

There is not much variety in the grapes of Champagne.

The black are generally preferred to the white grapes for several reasons: in the first place, the black grapes resist much better the rains and frost so common about vintage time. Secondly, because there is more vinosity and fineness in the black grape, and it gives more of what is called body to the wine: the white on the contrary is too mucilaginous, renders the wine soft, and exposes it to become yellow, or to thicken.

There are whole cantons, however, such as Chouilly, Cramant, Avise, Bisseuil, &c. where there are but very few black grapes, and yet their wine is in high estimation.

**XI. Which of the Exposures is most subject to the Hoarfrosts of Spring?**

The effects of frost are only to be feared at sunrise: the eastern exposures are consequently most apt to suffer, although it has been ascertained that vine-plants freeze in every exposure.

Thus, all the preservative methods hitherto indicated, such as fumigations, or poles armed with long branches of foliage capable of being agitated by the air, are mere reveries of the imagination: they have been employed indeed in small enclosures; but they never preserved a single cluster of grapes, and are incapable of being applied to a large vineyard.

**XII. At what Period is the Vine to be pruned?**

About the end of February or beginning of March, the most essential operation must be performed, namely, that of cutting the plant. When it is very strong, two branches or stumps only are left.

**XIII. How many Eyes are left in the Plant?**

Three eyes upon each branch: when the vine is weak, one branch only is cut off.

**XIV. At what Height from the Ground is the Plant pruned?**

When the plant is young and the rind is not marked with old prunings, the plant is cut at the height of three or four inches: the vine-dressers cut higher, because they frequently cultivate three branches, and leave four eyes.

**XV. To what Height is the Vine allowed to rise?**

Not higher than a foot and a half,—to avoid dilating the sap too much.

**XVI. At what Season does the first Operation in the Vineyards commence?**

After having pruned the vine, the first operation is that of hoeing: this consists in digging up the earth around the plants, so as to uncover their roots for a moment, and detach the earth from them which may have become clotted; the hoe being always inserted into the earth about a foot from the plant.

At the end of March, or beginning of April, when the thaws have softened the ground, the hoeing commences.

**XVII. What is the Period of Planting by Slips or Cuttings?**

This kind of planting is performed at the time when the vine is planted.

**XVIII. In what Manner is this Kind of Planting managed?**

In pruning, the vine-dresser reserves, in the barest and most sterile places, certain slips, upon which he leaves only two or three stalks, according to the strength of the slip: the hole or furrow being made, the slip is gently inclined, by disengaging the roots, and by means of a pair of tongs the stalks are held while placing in the furrow, at from four to six inches distance from each other: the slip being thus fixed at the depth of a foot or thereabout, a hand-basket full of manure is thrown at the root of the slip; the hole is then filled up with natural earth in a loose manner, in order to admit of the two or three stalks sending out their shoots without being bruised.

**XIX. How many Operations are there to be performed between the Pruning and the Vintage Season?**

The prunings being over, as the same vines are not pruned every year, and even in those which have been pruned the earth has not been thoroughly stirred, the vines are trimmed at the beginning of May: this trimming is called *labourage au bourgeon*,



bourgeon, and is followed by the tying up of the vine plants.

XX. Which is the most favourable Moment for Tying and Paring the Vine?

While the vine is in flower, it must not be touched: it must be pared when the flower has nearly passed away, and at the height indicated in Art. XV. it must afterwards be tied in such a way as to envelop the slip, without impeding the circulation of the air or the growth of the suckers.

Finally; about the middle of August, in order to clear away the grass from the roots of the plant, and to raise up the grapes which may have fallen to the ground, a third and last trimming takes place.

The following is the routine practised in the vineyards of Champagne:

1. They are cut in February or March.
2. Hoed in March.
3. Pruned in April and May.
4. Tied or propped up in April and May.
5. First trimming for the shoots.
6. Pare and tie in June.
7. Second trimming in July.
8. Third trimming in August.

XXI. How is it ascertained that the Grape is sufficiently ripe, in order to commence the Labours of the Vintage?

At the end of September, or later if the season has been backward, before proceeding to the labours of the vintage, in order to obtain the fruit at the most complete state of ripeness,

The stalk of the grape must be brown and woody;

The grape pendent;

The skin or pellicle of the grape tender, and not brittle when chewed;

When a seed can be easily detached from the juice of the grape: which should in its turn present a vinous and transparent appearance, without having any green in it;

When the grape stones are brown, dry, and not glutinous.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 104, of vol. xvi. your correspondent X. opposes what he calls the vulgar custom of applying oil, honey, &c. in cases of burns and scalds. But he must either have had no experience, or reasoned very superficially on the subject, if he supposes that the application of cold water can have any effect in relieving the pain. It is impossible that the heat or fire should remain in the flesh any considerable time after the accident has happened; the heat therefore

which we generally feel about the part afflicted, proceeds from inflammation, which your correspondent forgets is the consequence and not the cause of heat. The fibres, by means of which we receive the sense of pain, are covered and defended from external matter by the third and innermost skin. This covering being destroyed or otherwise materially injured by fire, air, or any other extraneous matter having access to the nerves causes exquisite pain, which water or wet cloths do but increase. Spirits of turpentine, which one of your correspondents suggests, or any other sort of oil, by supplying the place of a covering, instantly relieves the pain. If a blister be not very large, honey, or white lead, should be laid on to keep the air out. If it is large, it should be punctured, and oil applied; but the skin should not be taken off until it is dressed. The propriety of keeping the air from burns may be proved by any one who has courage to try the following simple experiment: "Let a drop of hot sealing wax fall upon the finger; bear the pain till it is gone off, and let the sealing wax remain upon the finger five or ten minutes; then take it off, and no marks of a burn will be found. On the other hand, a blister is raised, if it is instantly taken off." Glaziers use white lead whenever they receive burns from soldering irons. If you put your hand or foot into a bason of water rather hotter than you can bear, the pain is greater the moment you take it out, than while it remains in. Your's, &c.

C. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS rather surprised when I read in your "Proceedings of Learned Societies," (No. 181, p. 60.) that Mr. William Garrard has laid before the Royal Society the discovery which he has made, of a new property of the tangents of three angles of a plane triangle, which may be thus expressed: "In every plane triangle, the sum of the three tangents of the three angles multiplied by the square of radius, is equal to the continued product of the tangents."

Now, Sir, the discovery of this theorem does not belong to Mr. Garrard; for you will find it in the mathematical part of the Ladies' Diary, for 1797, p. 38, in an answer to a very trifling question. It is therefore, somewhat extraordinary that it should be admitted into the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions as a new discovery. Your's, &c.

February 4, 1809.

MATHEMATICUS.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I ACKNOWLEDGE the justice of Crito's remark in your last Number, on that passage in my little tale of "Learning better than House and Land," where I have described the Marine Rainbow. He rightly supposes that I never could have meant to say, that every wave on every side represented a rainbow; and that the omission to limit that phenomenon to a particular portion of the sea was purely accidental. Some weeks previous to the publication of his letter, I had myself noticed the omission, and pointed it out to the publisher of the book, who, with a laudable attention to the interest of the juvenile reader, immediately ordered the leaf to be cancelled at his own expence. As reprinted, the passage now runs as follows:—

"Innumerable small rainbows were seen at once starting up to view, and vanishing, in rapid succession—all within a limited space in the quarter opposed to the sun—where the showery spray of each wave, as tossed from its curling top by the wind, offered to the astonished sight the momentary exhibition of a perfect rainbow, though of diminished size."

Islington, Your's, &c.  
November 2, 1808. J. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THEY who are acquainted with the genealogy of the Buonaparte family, and their connections, will know how to apply the following remarks of St. Foix, in the fifth volume of his "Essais Historiques sur Paris," p. 64. If we compare the papal power under Gregory the Seventh with that of the Emperor of the French, it will afford an illustration of Horace's dramatic remark:

"—— mutato nomine, de te Fabula narratur."—

"I have been led (says St. Foix) to think that it would not have been very surprising, to see the different thrones of Europe filled by journeymen tailors, bakers, joiners, &c. This will, at first, appear to be a ridiculous, absurd, and extravagant idea; but let us enter into an examination of the subject. Have not several of the popes pretended that they had a right to dispose of crowns in whatever manner it seemed good to them, and not only to depose the actual possessors, but even to exclude their

children and family from the succession. History furnishes many examples of this. When Pope Gregory the Ninth was endeavouring to wrest the imperial crown from Frederic the Second, did he not offer it to a stranger, to the brother of St. Louis? Did not Alexander the Sixth, by a Bull, dated the 4th of May, 1492, give the West Indies to Ferdinand, King of Arragon, and the East Indies to the Prince of Portugal? Did not Julius the Second declare, that, by his decree of excommunication against Louis the Twelfth, the throne of France was become vacant, and that he granted it to any one who might be able to seize it? Did not Sixtus the Fifth and Gregory the Fourteenth exert all their power and influence to deprive the House of Bourbon of its inheritance, and to transfer the crown of France to the House of Guise? Now as these pontiffs arrogated to themselves the right of giving sceptres to whomsoever they pleased, might not these pretended distributors of crowns have happened to cast their eyes on their own relatives? And, when it is considered, that Gregory the Sixth was the son of a joiner, and many of his equally enterprising successors, had sprung from parents of the lowest condition, perhaps my reflection may not appear altogether extravagant, absurd, and ridiculous."

Such has been the revolution in the temporal power of Europe that these reflections may, with justice, be applied to France; and what was mere possibility when the papal influence was at its height, has been reduced to a matter of fact within the limits of a few years.

If you think this worth insertion in your very entertaining Miscellany, it will give pleasure to  
Your's, &c.

HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
WHILE I contemplate the degree of perfection to which the mechanical arts have attained in this country, from the superior skill and ingenuity of its artizans, I cannot help lamenting that, among them, so very few should be found acquainted with even the rudiments of drawing; a competent knowledge of which, is as essentially requisite to the mechanician as to the architect; for the former would find himself equally at a loss in attempting the construction of a piece of mechanism, without being able to draw the proportions of its component



ponent parts; as would the architect in beginning to build an elegant mansion without, first, laying down his ground-plan, and drawing a section and elevation of his intended structure. That we have mechanics possessing these qualifications, I am willing to allow; but their numbers are comparatively small. Yet, under these disadvantages, we are distinguished for our mechanical inventions; but I am confident we should rise still higher in the scale of pre-eminence, if the art of drawing were made an indispensable branch of the education, of every person intended for a mechanical profession. Then our manufacturers would be enabled, in a superior degree, to unite elegance of design with utility; and diffuse a tasteful variety over the works of art; many of which, at present, offend the eye of the classical critic by their clumsy disproportion, and unmeaning ponderosity. From these considerations I am led to wish an institution, in this country, similar to the Gratuitous School of Drawing in Paris, the importance of which, is noticed in Mr. Elmes's Account of the State of the Fine Arts in France, published in this Magazine for October last. An establishment like this, for teaching gratuitously a limited number of students, architectural and mechanical drawing, mechanics, pneumatics, and chemistry, as far as is applicable to useful purposes, would be an object of such vast importance in this country, as to render it a kind of national reproach to be without one. I regard the encouragement given to Mr. Lancaster's new system of education, as a circumstance highly honourable to the feelings of the public; because it exhibits a triumph over that narrow and selfish policy, which threatened it with opposition, on the ground of calling into action an ungovernable portion of human intellect.

In noticing an invention so extensively useful, perhaps it will not be entirely irrelevant to the subject I have been treating of in this letter, to enquire, whether it would not be practicable to teach drawing, as far as regards the outline, upon the same principle, and by the same means, as Mr. Lancaster teaches writing? If it could be so taught (and, at present, I see no objection), I leave it to him to consider its importance; particularly, in the school he is now establishing in the town of Birmingham.

London,  
February 9, 1809.

Your's, &c.

E. LYDIATT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR respectable and widely circulated Magazine, being justly celebrated for its impartiality, and being, likewise, much to its honour, almost the only publication of merit, open to a candid appeal against the misrepresentations of ignorant and illiberal criticism, you will, I am confident, with pleasure allow an old correspondent to introduce a few remarks on the egregious blundering and puerile reasoning displayed by the "British Critic for last December," in the review of a work entitled, "Institutes of Latin Grammar." While pedantry, dullness, venality, and absurdity, have been, without sufficient discrimination, and, often, from improper motives, attributed to most of our periodical reviews, it is allowed by the learned, that, for party spirit, personal invectives, the unwarrantable application of illiberal epithets\*, favoritism, shallow reasoning, and ignorance even of the plainest principles of the English language,† this review, unquestionably, stands

\* See an instance of this, successfully exposed in the Gentleman's Magazine for last December, p. 1072.

† The following grammatical errors and improprieties, taken from the British Critic for last December, are a few out of the many with which almost every page of that work constantly teems:—"We feel grateful to the diligence and accuracy which *has* brought together, &c." p. 631. "These are enough to prove that he had not sufficiently determined to what extent he should proceed on this point, and in some degree *destroys* the uniformity and systematic arrangement which is so conspicuous in every part of the work." p. 552. Alas! poor Priscian's head! "—unless to satisfy the mind of the patient; it is therefore highly cruel to torture *them*, [i. e. the patient] even to endangering *their* lives, &c." p. 639. "The preface annexed," p. 566, is something like a *bull*. "The committee printed and distributed *no less* [not fewer] than 51,432 books." p. 600. "So *universally* [generally] read." p. 625. And, upon the same principle, the following is objectionable; "so *sufficiently* refuted." p. 640. In the position of definitives, the British Critic is scarcely ever correct; thus "It is *only* said to be a dictionary of gardening," p. 547, instead of "It is said to be *only* a dictionary of gardening," or, if the last word is, exclusively, to be limited,—"*of gardening only*." "We *at least* might have been favoured with the character of each genus." p. 552. This is a very presumptuous assertion; *at least* cannot be worse placed. "Yet we would *never* detract from his fame nor his usefulness,"



stands unrivalled. This being the case, it ought to be considered a fortunate circumstance for literature, that there does exist one work, your own, possessing a far more extensive circulation, in which its jejune criticisms may be fairly and deservedly exposed.—In the article of the Review, to which I have alluded, the critic betrays a flagrant ignorance of grammar and of grammars, for his knowledge does not appear to extend beyond Dr. Valpy's and the Westminster grammar. So circumscribed an acquaintance with the language may, perhaps, suit the limited sphere of the British Critic; but, in the judgment of the learned, it must infallibly render him a laughingstock to British critics. Having thus far spoken in general terms, I shall now proceed to particular evidence.

1st. The reviewer observes, that the author of the work "injudiciously retains the old doctrine, and forms the participle [of Latin verbs] from the supine, not the supine from the participle." There is certainly more novelty than wisdom in this remark. The old doctrine as the reviewer terms it, is, I can venture to assert without the fear of contradiction, almost the universal doctrine of the nation. If he had looked a little farther into Dr. Valpy's grammar, which is one of the latest, he would have found that *he* also is so injudicious as to retain the old doctrine. The new doctrine is evidently productive of confusion, and contrary to analogy. It confounds the active with the passive voice; for, whatever may be the origin of the supines, the first is commonly acknowledged to be active, and the second, either active or passive, but generally the latter; whereas, the perfect participle, although it may have originally had both an active and a passive signification, is, generally, considered to be passive. The reviewer seems also to forget that the passive voice is itself usually formed from the active; a mode which is certainly consonant with the nature of things, since *action* is necessa-

ness," p. 641, instead of "We would detract *neither* from his fame nor his usefulness," or "We would not detract *either* from his fame or his usefulness." A stranger, a more confused, or a more inharmonious sentence than the following, never, I believe, came from the pen of a critic:—"It is evident enough that the author is not friendly to the church; but *for the rest* we should suppose that he is indifferent to *all* sects, and thinks that the best way is *for all* to proceed at pleasure, regardless of *all the rest*." p. 655.

rily antecedent to *passion*. But, according to the new plan, a part of the active voice must be formed from the passive. Let the British Critic, however, be allowed to state his reasons for the superior propriety of the new method.—"Johnson's Grammatical Commentaries might have shewn the author how few Latin verbs, comparatively, have ascertained and exemplified supines; and the Westminster Grammar, which he often copies—[this is not true], might have told him, that they were more properly to be considered as verbal nouns, of only two cases.

Et verbalia in -um, -u, quæ vulgo dicta supina."

Whether the supine be a verbal noun or not, and whether it do or do not exist so often as the participles *usually* said to be formed from it, are circumstances of no consequence in regard to the *mechanical* process of formation, for the convenience of which even an *active voice* is often *supposed*, as in forming deponents and commons, the termination *o* being properly deemed the root of both voices, or the part whence the perfect, supine, and infinitive, and all the other parts, are formed immediately or mediately. It is almost unnecessary to add, since every school-boy knows it, that Latin Dictionaries particularise the present, the preterite, the supine, and the infinitive, for no other reason, than that these are acknowledged as the *primary* parts of the verb. But, if the supine's being a verbal noun is to be regarded as a reason for not deeming it a primary part, we must, upon the same principle, exclude the infinitive also, which the critic does not seem to know is nothing else but a verbal noun, *nomen verbi*. Nay, following the reviewer's new doctrine, we must yet go further; we must exclude even his favourite, the perfect participle; for what is this but a verbal noun? It is evident, therefore, that, according to the principles of the British Critic, strictly followed, we shall be compelled to form all the parts from only the present and the preterite; but this is a mode, to which, I am inclined to think, that he will gain but few proselytes. There are, indeed, much uncertainty and obscurity in discussions relative to the origin and nature both of supines and gerunds; and, were we to draw any practical inference from Mr. R. Johnson's limited lists of supines, we should have to exclude, from the paradigms of our grammars, the supines of *amo*, *mones*, and *rego*.



for these I have not been able to find in the Commentaries. But what does the critic mean by the words terminating the preceding quotation;—"That they were *more properly* to be considered as verbal nouns;" More properly *than what*? Neither the critic nor the author has either stated or hinted at *any other* mode of considering them. Here, therefore, is comparison without comparison. From the reviewer's half-formed insinuation, aided by the line quoted from the Westminster Grammar, it might be supposed that the author *had not* considered them as verbal nouns; that such a charge is false, any one may discover, who takes the trouble of looking into the work, pp. 70, 238, 239, &c.

The chief, and indeed the only, end in view, in giving rules for the formation of the tenses, is, to enable the scholar to derive from the four radical parts of the verb all the rest of the verb. Now, let me ask the British Critic, what are the four radical parts as given in every dictionary? The present, the preterite, the supine, and the infinitive; and the rules given are to enable the scholar to form all the tenses, &c. from them. This is an easy and a natural procedure. "No, no, (says the British Critic) this is the old-fashioned way—the supine must be formed from the participle." In other words, Mr. Editor, he is for teaching the scholar to form the supine, already told him in his dictionary, from the participle, which is not told him at all. The productions of the British Critic abound in examples of the *hysteron proteron*; but this is one of the finest samples of his dexterity in this way, that he has ever exhibited. Who can refrain from laughing at the idea of forming what is already known, from a thing which is not known?

The second charge made by the reviewer against the author, is, his not acknowledging the taking, from a small grammar by Dr. Valpy, a few verses respecting the gender of nouns. This is truly a foolish objection. Dr. Valpy introduces, in these lines, no *new* mode of ascertaining the genders. This is only a correction of Lily's rules, which he is, by no means, original in attempting; witness, the Annotations of the Oxford Grammar, Johnson's Commentaries, Dr. Whittenal's Grammar, &c. all of which have anticipated the chief corrections adopted by Dr. Valpy. "But, with respect to compilation," you will allow me also (to use the reviewer's words,) "to

have a word or two more to say." What is Dr. Valpy's Grammar? Evidently a compilation; a work in which there is not a single page of original matter. Dr. Valpy has himself borrowed, both in prose and verse, without either acknowledgment, or merited censure; indeed, the notes to his syntax, which constitute the best part of the book, are nothing but compilation. That gentleman, I am confident, never intended his grammar to be considered as an *original*. And, yet, the officious reviewer has the audacity, or the ignorance, to talk of "taking lines from *this original*." Indeed, it is evident, that the reviewer has particularly selected the name of Dr. Valpy, solely for the purpose of paying him a little attention, or of doing him an act of pretended justice, at the expence of the author. But this he has done in a manner so bungling and impotent, as clearly proves him utterly incapable of gratifying his wishes, either by benefiting an acquaintance, or injuring a stranger. An injudicious friend is often the worst of enemies.

The last and not the least foolish charge, is, "the not having specified, in every instance, to whom the world was originally obliged for the information."—"To what absurdities will the childish speculations of the readers of black letter lead us?" Such an antiquarian research for authorities would have been an arduous undertaking, indeed; since the same portions of information may be often found in one hundred different grammars. What grammarian, *ex. gr.* I would ask the reviewer, was the original author of the first concord?—Who the original author of every part was, it would, I suspect, puzzle even the British Critic to ascertain in every instance; and, if he could effect it, wherein would consist the utility of his labour? The truth is, that *most* of the topics, usually introduced into Latin Grammars, have long ceased, *individually* or *separately* considered, to be known as personal property;—they are generally regarded, chiefly as matters *juris communis*.

So much for the grave puerilities and the petulant cavils of the British Critic. That the work may have faults and imperfections, the author has ingenuously confessed, at the same time, stating, that he will gratefully avail himself of every judicious suggestion offered for its improvement. But, after the reviewer has (apparently, much against his will) bestowed on it the epithets "learned," "laborious,"



"laborious," "elaborate;" after he has declared that "it brings together a large quantity of useful information from a vast variety of sources;" in fine, that "he has not noticed either faults or imperfections in it," after so favourable a character of the work, was it not inconsistently and inconsiderately trifling with the opinion of the public, and degrading himself as a critic, to besprinkle his critique with such fooleries and absurdities as have been exposed in the preceding remarks? It is, unquestionably, a matter both of public and private justice, to hold up such grave trifling to general reprobation. And this can be done by no means more effectual than the respectable channel of the Monthly Magazine.

Crouch End,  
February 6, 1809.

Your's, &c.  
J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am in the press with my new edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities," by Herbert, permit me to enquire, through the channel of your Magazine, where the Plates of the work (with the exception of the printers' portraits) are to be found; and whether the owner of them would be disposed to part with them on reasonable terms.

Kensington, Your's, &c.  
Feb. 13, 1809. THO. FROGNALL DIBDIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Commissioners for directing the improvements now making in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, having invited a competition of architects; by offering an honorary compensation for the most appropriate design for the buildings intended to be erected, I take the liberty of offering, through the medium of your widely circulating Miscellany, a few hints which a serious consideration of this important subject has suggested.

It may be necessary to premise for the information of your readers, who may not lately have visited the spot, that the whole of the dilapidated buildings which obscured Saint Margaret's Church, situate between King-street and Palace-yard have been removed; the buildings also on the west side of King-street, between the Abbey and Great George-street, and those in the Broad Sanctuary, east and west of the new Sessions House, are cleared away; and an Act has been passed for purchasing a plot of ground now covered with buildings, lying be-

tween the Sessions House and Prince's-street. The intended improvements are proposed to comprehend the whole of this area which exhibits a spacious field for the display of architectural taste and ingenuity.

On the spot of ground between King-street and Palace-yard a square has lately been enclosed, in the centre of which, a statue of a late illustrious statesman is to be placed; and it has been determined that the buildings to be erected west of King-street shall not project beyond a line drawn from the north transept of Westminster Abbey, to the Banqueting House at Whitehall, by which means a grand view will be opened from each to the other of these noble edifices, and the breadth of a narrow street encreased to one hundred and twenty feet. Since no erections are to be made on the east side of King-street, a magnificent view of the Abbey will continue to be exhibited at the intersection of Parliament-street and Bridge-street. This view, again, will derive a considerable accession of grandeur from the new stone buildings designed to cover the now-vacant ground, which are to consist, principally, of handsome dwelling houses and of chambers adapted to the constant or occasional residence of persons who may have to attend the Houses of Parliament, or the Courts of Record in Westminster Hall. But in forming a design suitable to this situation, the architect has great difficulties to encounter, occasioned by the irregular outline of the ground itself, and the disadvantageous position of the Sessions House, which though a late erection, was built before the intended improvements had been suggested, and has a situation that was necessarily determined by the buildings then in its vicinity.

The fronts of the buildings to be erected on the west side of King-street, becoming conspicuously exposed to view, should be designed in a simple, bold, and dignified style, to prevent their being overpowered by the colossal magnitude of Westminster Abbey. The Court House having windows on all sides, must necessarily be left insulated, which will afford an opportunity of forming a square open towards the Broad Sanctuary. The buildings on the west of King-street, will present a front upwards of two hundred and fifty feet in extent, looking towards Palace-yard. This should form a straight line, but those in the Broad Sanctuary east and west of the Court House, should form



form two crescents, the curves of which, uniting with the obliquity of the Court-house, would give it an appearance of propriety in position, not otherwise perhaps, to be attained.

Between the court-house, and the buildings which are to remain standing on its north-side, is a street 35 feet wide. This street should be continued westward, till it meet Prince's-street, and again eastward, to King-street; which, to obviate the impropriety of breaking the line of buildings in that street, it might enter under an archway. From this disposition, great advantages would arise, owing, in a considerable degree, to its airiness, its presenting a long line of front ground for the erection of dwelling-houses, of various rates, and its happy conformity with the buildings, to which it is to unite. The whole might, without inconvenience, comprize twenty large first-rate houses, a large tavern and hotel; six buildings, containing eighteen sets of chambers and their appendages, ten second, nine third rate houses, and two large stable-yards, and would present a magnificent elevation, extending 600 feet in King-street, and the Broad-sanctuary. Your's, &c.

Feb. 1809, C. A. BUSBY.  
Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### THE DILLETANTI TOURIST,

Or LETTERS from an AMATEUR of ART,  
in LONDON, to a FRIEND near MAN-  
CHESTER.

HAVING been prevented from giving you, in my last, such a detailed description of the Townley Gallery of Antiquities, in the British Museum, as I promised you, I hasten to resume my pen, and recreate my mind with the amusing task. On entering the first room, on the left hand, where commences the numerical descriptions in the Synopsis, as published by the trustees of the Museum, is a female statue, probably of one of the Muses; both the arms are lost, therefore it is difficult to pronounce what the figure is intended for; the drapery is particularly fine and flowing. There are several fine amphoræ in this room, some of which are from the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and which I shall pass over without comment, as being more curious for their antiquity, than eminent for beauty. Among the isolated figures, are some terminal heads of the bearded, or Indian Bacchus, of great antiquity, and of early workmanship; for it was only in the infancy of the art, that the ancients

used these terminal figures in their worship. They are simply a head, carved or modelled, (as in the present examples) on a square trunk. How might not a warm imagination amuse itself, in supposing the times returned, when the Dionisia, or Bacchic dances were performed around one of these very heads, in all their wanton rites and extravagances, in honour of the eastern god. The basso-relievos are reliques of friezes, pannels, &c. and besides the beauty of their execution, and fancifulness of design, many of them have beautiful borderings of the honey-suckle, and other luxuriant foliage, of infinite use to the architect. Their subjects are various; many of them are duplicates of others. We have Amazons and Griffins combating, Tritons and Cupids riding on dolphins, and many bacchanalian subjects. The Bacchantes dancing and playing on an instrument, like a tambourin in the groupe of Bacchus and Cupid, numbered six is a very graceful and elegant figure. Two of these subjects I cannot pass over without particular mention: they are nearly in alt-relief; and represent in half-length figures, Perseus armed with a battle-axe, and an engagement between one of the Arimaspi and a Griffin. It is repeated in another pannel, but reversed; which occasions the shield in one of them to be on the right arm, and the harpa, or battle-axe, in the left hand, which gives it an awkward appearance. From the boldness of these two subjects, which are joined together, I conjecture them to have been the friezes of a small temple.

In this collection, the difficulty is not which to chuse, but which to omit in my description; and I do not know that I should do ample justice to them without enumerating them all, which would too much resemble a dry catalogue. Yet I must not omit No. 11, representing a couple of Chimerae lapping water, out of vessels, held to them by two youths, who are attired in Phrygian dresses, and kneeling on one knee. The singular beauty of the contour of these youths is past all praise; I consider them equal to any in the collection; the folds of the drapery, and general form, especially the easy serpentine line of the back and leg, are particularly fine. Here again am I in a dilemma, whether to go on seriatim, or to skip to others of more consequence. The Medusa's head; the female overwhelmed with affliction, and attended by her domestics; and twenty others, are such fine examples of the perfection of the ancients in the plastic arts, that to



omit them would be injustice, and to detail every one, would make my letters, volumes. Some most beautiful elucidations of the ancient mythology may be found, in the bearded Bacchus, with a female Bacchante of exquisite grace; a head of Minerva, another of Jupiter, uncommonly majestic. A very fine historical subject, representing Minerva assisting the Argonauts to build the famous ship, *Argo*; the goddess is seated and finishing a sail, which is extended on a yard, and is directing the Argonaut, who is attending very attentively to her, while another is busied carving the prow of the vessel. This article, (No. 16), is beautifully finished, and, from the delicate border of honey-suckle blossom, I have no doubt but that it formed part of the lower ornaments of a superb apartment, and placed near the eye. The bas-relief of Venus, in the ocean riding on a sea-horse, is a subject the ancients often repeated, both in their poetry and sculpture; I have one nearly resembling it among my antique gems. In one we see, Victory pouring libations to Apollo Musagetes; in another two priestesses, in sacrificing vestments, standing one on each side of a candelabrum, which is lighted for a sacrifice. With one hand, they support the sacred fillets which decorate the candelabrum, and with the other they raise a small portion of their robe, like the figure of Hope, on the coins of the Roman emperors, who were extremely partial to this emblem, which often appears on their coronation medals that were struck at the commencement of their reign, to signify the hopes of the people from their new sovereign.

The Roman personification of this divinity was different from ours; they represent her under the figure of a young and beautiful female, holding up with one hand the bottom of her robe, and a flower in the other. I beg you will not be waggish on the subject, as I shall resent any indignity offered to her ladyship, whom I have adopted as my tutelary deity. The next to this, is one of such consequence in proving the knowledge of Homer among the Romans, that it would be unpardonable to omit it. It is a singularly well composed historical groupe, in basso relievo of terra cotta, representing Machaon, after he has been wounded; the hero is sitting in the tent of Nestor, who is administering a medicinal potion to him, as described in the eleventh book of the *Iliad*; the grouping of this fragment of antique art, is uncommonly beautiful, and worthy of remark;

the females who are in attendance, if I may judge from their habits, are slaves.

I shall make a few more observations, in this room, previous to visiting the next, and hope you will not think me a tedious chronicler. My attention was much taken by a beautiful subject of two fauns kneeling, one of them playing on a tambourin, the other accompanying him with small musical instruments, called *krotala*, that have been sometimes confounded by critics, with cymbals. Their forms are somewhat alike, except that the *krotala* are smaller and played with only one hand. It is strongly contested by various writers, of what materials and from the *krotala* were made; I think from the Greek poets, they much resembled the Spanish castagnets. Apollonius, in his *Argonautics*, describes the *krotalon* of Hercules, as of brass made by Vulcan, at the request of Minerva, who gave it to him: on the other hand, an ancient commentator on Aristophanes describes them to be a reed split in two, and so fitted together as to emit a sound from the touch or stroke of the hand. We have other examples of the form, of the ancient *krotalon*, in the tympanum of the temple of Cybele; a statue in the engraved Collection, from the Museum Pio Clementinum; and in the gems in my possession, which have long handles, like the before-mentioned commentator's description. I am no less delighted with Paris carrying off Helen in a car, drawn by three horses (No. 34), a bas relief of elegant design, and correct execution, equal perhaps in these qualities to any in the collection. These cars are of great antiquity, and were usually of two or four wheels, and drawn by various numbers of horses, from two to twenty, mostly abreast, as may be seen in several Roman sculptures; they named them from the number of horses that drew them, as *bigæ*, when by two; *trigæ*; *quadrigæ*, and so on. In Monfaucon, Willemin, and Roehgianni, are to be found many representations of these ancient cars.

A bas relief of unknown antiquity, (No. 36) representing two persons is navigating the Nile, in a boat, is worthy of notice, from a very important fact, that I hope to establish relative to the date of the invention of the Corinthian capital. In the foreground is an hippopotamus, two crocodiles, some birds, and several plants of the lotus. In the distance are buildings, on the roofs of which are seen three Ibisses. The whole of this scenery is viewed through two arches, supported by columns, the two extreme ones of which



which are fluted in wreaths, and all the capitals resemble the Corinthian. I much wish to ascertain the date of this work\* for the above reason. The singularity of the composition, of No. 42, has no parallel in the room; it is a short naked human figure, with the head of an old man, a long thick beard, and the body of a child; holding in each hand the stem of a plant. On each side of this curious compound figure, is seated a no less curious quadruped, whose head is that of an elderly man, with the breasts of a woman, and body of a sphynx, whose tail terminates in a flower.

There are, in this unrivalled collection, some of the largest statues ever found of terra cotta; one being of the goddess Salus, both the hands of which are wanting, but from the position of the arms, it is apparent, that the figure held a serpent in the right hand, and a patera in the left, and is nearly four feet high. Another of a Muse, resting her left arm upon a pile of writing tablets, placed on a square column. Another of these statues is Thalia, one that is supposed to have been a votive portrait, and another a female crowned with an indented diadem, but the characters are both unknown to me; the drapery is in a fine style, and the whole delicately executed.

Such are the contents of this room which is filled with terra cottas of exquisite beauty, both for design and execution, and is of itself an excellent academy for the student. On leaving it, we come to the second room, which is devoted to Greek and Roman sculptures; it is circular and lighted from an elegant dome, and is excellently contrived for a judicious distribution of light. On the left we are greeted with a stupendous colossal head of Minerva Sospita, most admirably characteristic of the goddess of the dreadful shield.

A funeral urn, at a small distance, beautifully ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants, of high antiquity and rare beauty, presents itself to the admiring spectator; but passing by things of minor worth, a brilliant of ancient art demands attention; it is a statue of a canephora, which the catalogue tells us was anciently made use of as a column; and asserts, that it was one of the caryatides, which supported the portico of a small temple, dedicated to Bacchus. This is a manifest contradiction, and an error into which many have fallen, besides the author of that part of the ca-

\* Perhaps some of our readers will favor us with a dissertation on this interesting subject.—E.

talogue; it is either a Canephora, or a Caryatic figure, but cannot be both; if, as he asserts, it did support the portico of a temple, I cannot contradict him, but then it is not a Canephora. This error has arisen from the resemblance between these two species of figures, but their applications were different. Canephora, (as their name imports from *κάνη* a basket, and *φέρω* to bear) were young and noble virgins, who carried a basket on their heads, on the festivals of Minerva, and were never degraded to the ignoble situation of the Caryatides, who always support heavy and cumbrous entablatures. Cicero, in his fourth oration against Verres, refers to some Canephora of his time, and from the chisel of Polycletus, but does not mention them as being used for columns, but as depositaries for perfumes and flowers for the sacrifice, and placed on each side of the altar. The beautiful figure at Lord Elgin's, is really a Caryatide, and was found in such a position by his lordship; it is also described both by Stuart and Le Roy, as supporting a cornice. This I verily believe to be a Canephora, but I cannot recollect any example of Canephora being applied to the purposes of columns, except in the portico of a grotto, in the Villa Albani, at Rome, which are supposed to be copies from those mentioned by Cicero, of Polycletus, and which owe their degrading situation to the ignorance of a modern architect, who took them for Caryatides, and as such has used them.

In this room are some beautiful candelabra, one of which is of such excellent workmanship, and beautiful design, that it is scarcely excelled by that inestimable relic, the candelabrum of Sir Roger Newdigate in the Ratcliffe library, at Oxford, that has so often been the theme of our admiration. The triangular base of one of them, has three genii, with wings, holding each a part of the armour of Mars, his helmet, his shield, and his sword. Candelabra, or *lychnuchi*, (from *λύχνος* a candle and *ἔχει* that sustains.) were among the greatest luxuries of the ancients. Homer, in his *Odyssey*, in describing the palace of Alcinous, King of Corcyra, speaks of them as being made of gold; and on many medals of Septimius Severus, and of his sons, are representations of Candelabra as used in the temples of Venus of Paphos. They not only used them as stands for lights, but also as small altars for burning perfumes.

Among other beauties in these rooms are two fine vases, ornamented all round with bachanalian figures, and handles, spring-



ing from the necks of swans; the beauty of design, the elegant voluptuousness of the Bacchantes, and dancing nymphs, are beyond all praise, they are truly beauty personified. I must not forget a statue of a Venus, which is naked to the waist, and covered with drapery from the waist downward. This statue was found in the maritime baths of Claudius, at Ostia. To you, who are not offended at truth, even though it rebels against received opinion, I, who fear not the sound of great names, say, that I have seen a Venus, by Nollekens, superior in beauty to this, which is colossal, and rather clumsy in the extremities; however, I shall not offend the most fastidious admirer of ancient art, and perhaps better strike the balance of merit due to this figure, when I assert, that it is certainly the clumsiest of all ancient Venuses, and very inferior in grace to that called "de Medicis." This is the figure at which the respectable veteran in literature, Mr. Cumberland, (in the tenth number of Mr. Prince Hoare's "Artist," a periodical paper, of which I shall ever regret the conclusion,) has, levelled the shafts of his satire in the following laughable passage. "The living arts (says he, to his friend Hoare) are the proper objects of your contemplation: in the mean time, the nation has erected a noble gallery in the British Museum, wherein to deposit the bones and skeletons of the dead arts, collected by Mr. Townley, and purchased from the public purse. In justice to my country, I will suppose that they are stuck up there for the patriotic purpose of convincing the spectators, that it is high time to dismiss their prejudices, and that it is nothing less than necromancy, and art magic, that should induce them to prefer old lamps to new: in short, if any gentleman wants a Venus for his saloon, he may go to the shop of Mr. Nollekens, and not envy (look at the statue and mark the expression) the long-sided lady of Mr. Townley, though the state has built a palace for her reception." I shall leave you to laugh at my quotation, and continue my admiration of such works of ancient art, as deserve it, in spite of all contemners of its beauties, who *certainly* are all Goths, *id est* for differing from me. Your's, &c. M.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N the autumn of 1807, I gathered some seeds from a full-grown oak, several of which I immediately suspended at different distances from the bottom of a

pint decanter, wherein I had put about two ounces of Thames water, and placed it during the whole winter over the fire-place, in the same temperature as hyacinths are commonly kept. Before the month of March was expired, they all shewed symptoms of vegetation, with the exception of one acorn, which I had purposely placed in the water, which nearly covered it; this was the first seed to swell and burst, but the last that made a shoot. The tap root of the most forward seed, was about two inches long, when it reached the water, into which it did not directly enter, but grew a short distance on the surface, then immersed in the water to the bottom of the decanter, rose again to the surface, then down again; on its touching the side, it continued to do so, making more than a circle round in search of earth, sometimes rising a little from the bottom.

In April, the germ protruded from the seed, and in a few days the plant emerged, continuing to increase until it produced the foliage and tree in complete health, and apparent vigour; one of which I studiously prevented the tap-root from entering the water, which caused the decay of the tap-root, but exhibited innumerable lateral shoots, making a wonderful struggle to live; and the plant actually existed purely in the vapour, and cherished entirely by it. The seed that was dropped in the water, grew exactly at the same time as some I had set in earth, and occasionally examined as to their progress, and did not seem hastened in their vegetation like those in the vapour, which may arise from the difference of their temperatures. In June, I put the decanter into the open air, still keeping the ground-stopper in, although some atmospheric air communicated, as the wire that suspended them, though very fine, prevented the stopper from being close. The water becoming black, foul, and turbid, I changed it once during the summer. Each plant made its Michaelmas shoot, and threw out leaves, and in September the leaves turned off, as in common, and the buds are now set for the spring: to burst them, I purpose separating them, and placing them in good glasses; the acorn is still firmly attached to each plant. Although some few vegetables have been raised without the medium of earth, I do not know that a tree has ever before been produced thus. As the mutation of water into ligneous substance, which if burned becomes an alkali, capable, by galvanic decomposition,



composition, of producing a metal, may be a matter of some curiosity, and the idea may give a clue to experimentalists, that have more science and leisure, and may lead to curious results; it is possible, that seeds of exotics, that have hitherto resisted the endeavours to raise them in earth, may yield to this method if carefully attended to.

Whether, if the atmospheric air was totally cut off by sealing the plant would vegetate, I have never tried, but do intend it.

Your's, &c.

Cornhill, Feb. 1, 1809. J. BROWELL.

### ANSWERS

TO THE CORRESPONDENT, WHO SIGNS,  
"COMMON SENSE," ON THE SUBJECT  
OF POPULAR REMEDIES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ELIZABETH Miller, a poor woman aged forty, and the mother of eight children, one of whom is now at the breast six months old, was attacked about two months previously to her taking the undermentioned medicine, with shortness of breath; she had also a bad appetite, and her legs and face were much swelled. She was attended by a skilful practitioner, and by him was pronounced to be in a dropsy. I saw her myself, and believed her to be so likewise. She took some medicines which the surgeon sent her, but so far from any amendment taking place, she grew daily worse and worse. Three days previously to her taking the undermentioned, the nurse who attended her, declared that she was afraid her legs would burst. She had left off the medicines which were sent her by the surgeon, about ten days, when she was prevailed upon, merely as an experiment, to

Take of bohea tea, five ounces; boiling water, one quart. Let them stand together a quarter of an hour, and then strain off the infusion: the whole of which is to be drunk during the day. The leaves which are left, are all to be eaten by the patient in the course of three days afterwards.

These were the directions given to the patient, and she complied with them. The consequence was, that in less than a week, the swelling of her legs and face subsided; the shortness of breath went off, and she has been able for more than a fortnight past, to attend her customary occupation, and all this without any observable increase in the secretions, at least according to the woman's own account. The stomach seemed principally acted upon, as her appetite mended exceedingly fast. It may not be amiss to remark, that she has been subject to the piles for some years past, and from which she has suffered much pain; but during the dropsical state, she suffered no inconvenience from them whatever. They are

now returned again, but by no means so troublesome as they have been heretofore.

To account for this extraordinary cure, by the bohea-tea, is not perhaps very easy: at least if our medical writers be taken for guides. It is well known, however, that tea possesses both the gallic acid, and the astringent principle, in a considerable degree, and *a priori*, there is nothing unreasonable in presuming that it might be a tonic, notwithstanding custom and medical men have decided against it.

Lewis says, "that it is in disorders and constitutions where corroborants are most serviceable, that the immoderate use of tea is peculiarly hurtful; in cold indolent habits, cachexies, chloroses, dropsies, and debilities of the nervous system." *Mater. Med.* vol. ii. 428. The term, *immoderate*, is not here defined, and I think that there is great reason to believe, that the injurious effects of tea are, and always have been, owing to the drinking of large quantities of hot water, rather than to the tea.

The above cure was drawn up in January, 1806, with an intention of communicating it to a medical gentleman, in London, of great respectability, but a variety of other important concerns pressing upon my attention, it has lain by in my desk till this time. Observing an invitation of your correspondent, *Common Sense*, to communicate what is known concerning Popular Remedies for Diseases, I now send it. Before I conclude, it is my duty to state that the idea of exhibiting bohea tea, in the dropsical case above recited, originated in information derived from the Monthly Magazine, which I think appeared also in the newspapers. The case, I believe, was that of a woman at Farringdon, in Berkshire. I cannot now, from memory, refer to the volume.

Huntsbill,  
Jan. 20, 1809.

Your's &c.

J. JENNINGS.

### For the Monthly Magazine.

RECEIPT for the CURE of the RHEUMATISM.\*

TAKE half an ounce of Turkey rhubarb, one ounce of gum guaiacum, one ditto of nitre, one ditto of sulphur, one ditto of flour of mustard. The whole to be finely pulverized and well mixed.

A tea spoonful to be taken in a glass of water, on going to rest, every other night, for three nights, and afterwards if necessary, half a tea-spoonful every night.

Considerable quantities of this medicine have lately been distributed with success among the poor, by ladies of quality in the neighbourhood of Brompton.

\* Receipts for all acute diseases must be uncertain, and the progress of the disease is uncertain. No notice is given in this, what are the symptoms relieved, or whether the disease must be chronic before the remedy will be efficacious.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** MUCH approve of the plan laid down in the Address, signed, "Common Sense," in the Monthly Magazine, which I am in the habit of reading. My information relates to the Ague. I was afflicted with that disorder severely, when young, (perhaps about ten years of age) and resided with my parents in the West of England. A professional gentleman attended, but my parents were induced, by the recommendation of neighbours, to try the following remedy, namely, "sweetwort."

I drank at a brewery, probably about a pint, at first: the draught was repeated, and even a third time I drank freely all within a quarter of an hour. A nausea succeeded, and I vomited exceedingly, and the ague soon afterwards left me.

Your's, &amp;c.

August 23, 1808,  
London.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N answer to Mr. Cooley's letter, I beg to relate that though there are several kinds of dock, yet there is only one generally known by the class of people, from whom the remedy was adopted. That is, the sharp dock, *rumex acutus* of Linnæus, *lapathum acutum* of Ray.

This, and the *rumex hydrolapathum* of Linnæus, are the only two that are generally known in medicine; and the latter is, I believe, always, by way of distinction, called water-dock.

Your's &amp;c.

New Bridge street,  
October 8, 1808.

J. ADAMS, M.D.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**W**HEN I was a lad about twelve years old, my constitution was very delicate, and pronounced by my parents and connections to be Consumptive. I was ordered a trip to sea, and accordingly sent in a vessel going to Hamburgh, in the vicinity of which lived a distant relation of my mother's, to whose house I went. I still complained of the pain in my side, with a very bad cough. A neighbour of their's, an old lady, proposed a remedy for me. Some eggs of partridges were obtained, one of which was cast, as they term it, mixed with a tea-spoonful of bruised sugar-candy, and half a wine-glass full of claret, which I took two hours before breakfast, and continued taking, every second day for a week, and the following week every morning, and so on, as long as the eggs could be procured. Certain it is, that my complain rapidly diminished. Next season I renewed the remedy, and before the end of it, my cure was completed. The following year I again took the eggs, but substituted new milk in place of the claret, with clean raw sugar, which I thought better than loaf sugar, as I observed

the last threw up a mixture of lime in it, which I am told is used in refining it. In short, I attribute my perfect recovery to the old lady's recipe. I have occasionally administered my own cure to young people, presumptively inclined; and of nineteen, I verily believe fifteen have been recovered by it.

To preserve a stock of partridge eggs, let them be laid in a cool place, well rubbed with fresh butter, and they will keep for four or five months. It is sometimes difficult to procure the eggs, but still, if you pay handsomely, you will find country people industrious enough to procure them. The partridge is, perhaps, the most athletic bird that exists of its size, which may possibly account for the virtue of its eggs.

Your's &amp;c.

Perthshire,

JOHN BRAHM SMITH.

October 24, 1808.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**O promote the design of your correspondent, "Common Sense," and observing in your Number for September, 1808, an instance of the useful administration of dock-root, in the cure of scald-head; (which, by the bye, is only the old domestic remedy of the country,) I am induced to communicate the following recipe, for the cure of another disease—the Scurvy, in which shape, to my certain knowledge, it has often proved successful, in some most inveterate cases, when other applications had failed.

Take sixteen ounces of the best and purest dock-root, to three quarts of soft water, boil them down to two quarts, of which a small tea-cup, or large wine-glass full, is to be taken morning and evening, as the patient can bear it.

When there are ulcers, take a table-spoon-full of the flour of brimstone, and four ounces of fresh butter, and a quart of the liquid; boil it to a cerate, and anoint the part therewith morning and evening; taking the liquid, as above, internally at the same time.

It is not to be expected, that this will form an agreeable beverage; but the patient will be encouraged in its use, from the assurance of getting quit of a more disagreeable companion.

I have the following recipe for the cure of the Tooth-ache, but I cannot speak with the same confidence of its efficacy, although I believe, and indeed have experienced, that it will give temporary relief.

Take a wine-glass full of the best and strongest brandy, and a piece of hard soap, sliced down, put them into a cup, and allow this to stand by the fire till the soap is completely dissolved; when it is cold, it will form a salve, which, spread on a piece of grey paper, and apply externally opposite to the part affected.

This composition is also a good remedy for sprains and bruises, being well and often rubbed on the part.

Leith,

Your's &amp;c.

November 21, 1808.

HUGH GLADSTONE.

MEMOIRS



## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL  
SIR JOHN MOORE, K. B.

—“Ducis ingenium, res  
Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ.”

HOR

IN consequence of the important changes produced throughout Europe, by the events arising out of the French Revolution, a new direction has been given to the manners and pursuits of her inhabitants. No portion of this interesting quarter of the globe has, however, experienced a greater change, than our own country.

Admirably situated for commerce, and formed by habit for manufactures, a numerous and powerful fleet was formerly the chief object of our policy: but the genius of the people has been altered, and it has been deemed necessary, to render us a military as well as a maritime nation. The game of war, however, is played on so grand a scale on the continent, that it is difficult to establish a school of generals, calculated for the times in which we live; or, perhaps, even for those extensive operations, required against an enemy, that can bring a couple of hundred thousand fighting men into the field. Materials are, indeed, wanting to form the line of battle, and so extensive is the apparatus demanded for a land campaign with France, that it unhappily requires the complete and effective union of several great powers, to face her with any prospect of success in the field.

Perhaps, on this, as on other occasions, nature has proportioned our means to our wants; and our armies, although not sufficiently numerous for a contest with the whole undivided power of the enemy, are acknowledged, when headed by gallant and experienced generals, to be amply sufficient for what is obviously the first object of our policy:—the defence, security, and preservation of the empire!

General Sir John Moore, was a native of Scotland, a country, which, since the days of Fletcher of Saltoun, has been more famous for producing military men of eminence, than patriot citizens: he, however lays claims to the gratitude of his fellow subjects, in both of these characters, having been at once a distinguished commander and an ardent friend to civil liberty. His grand-father, Charles

Moore, was a minister, or in other words, one of the two clergymen of the established church, who officiated in Stirling; his father, Dr. John Moore, was bred a physician, but he was chiefly known to the world, as a man of letters.

Of the latter, it may be necessary to say something in this place. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards attended the medical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, who was his relation. We next find him serving as an army surgeon, in Flanders, and having, on his return, settled at Glasgow, he obtained the degree of M.D. from his *Alma Mater*.

It was there that the subject of the present memoir first saw the light of heaven, and received the rudiments of an education, that was matured and perfected under the eye of a father who early instilled into his mind those generous and heroic principles, as well as that ardent love of freedom, which warmed his own bosom, and was never extinguished, or even debased, by his constant residence, and habitual correspondence with the great.

An accident occurred, but a few years after he had settled in Scotland, that effected a great change, in respect to the family of Dr. Moore, as well as himself. The late Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, born in 1756, like his elder brother, James-George, being of a sickly habit of body, although extremely handsome, and even apparently athletic in respect to person, it was determined by his mother, the Duchess of Argyle, that he should travel under the direction of some skilful medical man, capable, at once, of enlightening his mind, and taking care of his constitution. The physician to whom we have so recently alluded, was accordingly selected for this purpose; and whatever might have occurred at a future period of life, it must be allowed by all who knew him, that the choice was happy.

They accordingly set out in 1773, and spent no less than five years abroad; during which period, it would appear that the seeds of those Bacchanalian attachments, which are supposed to have shortened his Grace's life, either did not appear, or if they did appear, were carefully depressed, and kept under. Young Moore was their companion during some portion of this tour, and was much respected by  
the

the dotal pupil of his father, with whom he lived for many years, amidst all those early and endearing scenes, which knit the hearts of young men to each other.

On their return in 1778, they separated for a while, the one to pursue the delusive career, falsely denominated pleasure, which carried him to the grave: the other to serve his country, as an officer in the army. His first commission, we believe, was in the 15th regiment of foot, and he was afterwards promoted a lieutenant in the same. After passing through all the intermediate gradations in due order, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th; he afterwards obtained a colonelcy, and rose to the rank of major-general, in 1798.

On most of these occasions, he was doubtless assisted by the powerful recommendations of the Duke of Hamilton, for his military talents had not as yet been elicited; and but for the opportunities that afterwards occurred, he might have been lost or forgotten, amidst the crowd of officers, who swell the army list, and his name never heard of, but in a return, or a muster roll.

It was in the Mediterranean that Mr. Moore, while a lieutenant-colonel, had first the means of distinguishing himself. After having served at Toulon, he was selected by Admiral Lord Hood, to accompany Major Koehler, on a secret and confidential mission to Corsica. That commander, who had obtained possession of one of the two grand arsenals of France, finding it no longer tenable against the republican armies, determined, if possible, to annex this island to the crown of England; but as it was first necessary to ascertain the practicability of the scheme, these two officers were chosen, to confer with the celebrated Pasquale Paoli, who had left England, where he resided for many years on a pension; and after making great professions of his unalterable love of liberty, at the bar of the National Assembly, had been permitted to retire to his native country. On his return, he was once more elected *Generalissimo*, by a public Consulta, expressly convoked for that purpose, and apparently aimed to obtain the sovereignty of the island. On this, he was first denounced, and together with his godson, Napoleon Buonaparte, who declared in his favour, expressly proscribed by a decree, in which they were treated as rebels. To frustrate the attempt on his life, he immediately

engaged in a correspondence with Lord Hood; and having proved to the agents dispatched by that commander, to enquire into his power, and resources, that neither had been exaggerated, an expedition was immediately determined upon.

A fleet accordingly sailed from the Hieres islands, on the 24th of January, 1795, and a body of land forces was disembarked soon after, in Corsica, under Lieutenant-General Dundas. In the course of a few days, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was dispatched to seize on the town of Fornelli; but notwithstanding his movement was sudden, and although his men had dragged a howitzer and a six-pounder through a mountainous country, where artillery had never before travelled, yet the place was found too strong to be carried by a *coup-de-main*. Nothing dismayed by this, by means of a body of a seamen from the navy, he was enabled to carry four eighteen pounders, one large howitzer, and a ten-inch mortar, to an eminence seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. This Herculean labour being achieved, he was soon in a condition to enfilade the batteries, and render all the works, raised by the French, untenable. Finding, however, the officer who commanded, obstinately bent on retaining the place, he made an assault on the redoubts, which he carried during the evening of February the 17th; and as he advanced at the head of the column, cut down a French grenadier, who opposed him, with his own hand.

His conduct at Calvi was no less gallant, for he marched against one of the strongest of the forts, that covered this city, with a body of troops with unloaded muskets, &c. stormed, and took possession of the ramparts, under a severe discharge of musquetry, and grape-shot, equally regardless of the fire of small arms, the roaring of cannon, and the bursting of shells. Although severely wounded in the head, he entered the enemy's works, in company with the brave grenadiers, whom he had led, and was embraced at the close of his victorious career, by General Stuart, the conqueror of Minorca, who was an adequate judge of that gallantry, for which he himself was distinguished.

Dr. Moore, lived long enough, to witness and to celebrate the gallant achievements, and growing fame of his son. Accordingly, in his "*Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life and Manners, in various Countries,*" published in 1800, he notices both



both of these actions, but we shall only quote what he says respecting the attack that produced the surrender of Calvi.

"The same officer, who had carried the Convention Fort, was chosen also to conduct the storm of Calvi. Day-break was judged the proper time for making the attempt.

"The French, at this period, seem to have made it a rule to stand an assault, rather than capitulate, even after a practicable breach was made. They expected to repel the assailants on the present occasion, by throwing grenades from the parapet nearest the breach, as well as by the fire of the garrison.

"The officer, who was to conduct the assault, posted his troops at midnight, among the myrtle-bushes, with which the rocks around Calvi are covered, and as near the breach as possible, without being heard by the enemy. That there might be no risk of alarming them by accidental firing, he had ordered the soldiers not to load, having previously convinced them, that the point would be best effected by the bayonet. A little before day-break, the commander in chief arrived with the officers of his suite. He had the satisfaction to find that the garrison had not been alarmed, at that quarter. False attacks had been made elsewhere to divert their attention.

"After a short conversation between the general, and the officer who was to lead the assault, the signal was given. The troops advanced with a rapid step to the breach; and they were half-way before they were observed by the enemy. A volley of grape-shot was fired from the ramparts. The dubious light before day-break made the cannoniers take a false aim: the shot flew over the heads of the advancing party; and some of the general's attendants were wounded.

In a short time, the grenadiers were descried scrambling up the rubbish, while many grenades and shells were thrown from the parapet on the assailants, who, pushing past their wounded, and dying friends, continued their course to the breach. Those of the enemy who were not killed, or taken prisoners, fled into the town. When the general perceived the grenadiers ascending, he put spurs to his horse, and rode to the bottom of the hill, on which the fort stood, and quitting his horse, mounted directly to the breach. Finding the troops in possession of the place, he flew into the arms of the officer who had led the assault. The surrounding officers shouted, and threw their hats

into the air for joy. The moment was worth years of common life.

"It does not fall to the share of many officers, even during a pretty long military career, to conduct an assault, or even to assist in taking a fortress by storm. Such dangerous services seldom occurred formerly, as the garrison generally capitulated after a breach was made. It has been the fate of this officer, although a young man, to conduct two, and to be successful in both. The most effectual measures were immediately taken for establishing the troops in the works they had so bravely carried, the cannon of which were turned against the town of Calvi, which the works commanded, and which capitulated soon after."

At the end of a short period, the whole island of Corsica submitted to the British arms; and a general *consulta*, consisting of deputies chosen by the different districts, having assembled at Corte, the capital, Paoli presided as president. The first business agitated, was the union of Corsica to the crown of England, which accordingly took place; and had prudent measures been adopted, it is not at all unlikely that the inhabitants might have been conciliated, and all efforts on the part of the enemy rendered ineffectual.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was immediately appointed adjutant-general, but he, as well as Paoli, appear to have given umbrage to Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto, and Governor General of British India. He accordingly took measures for the return of the subject of the present memoir, who, on this occasion, is alluded to by his own father, in the following short quotation.

"Highly esteemed by his brother officers, beloved by his soldiers, and enjoying the confidence of the general who had succeeded in the military command, he had the misfortune not to please the Viceroy, in consequence of a representation from whom, to the surprize of every body, and of none more than the commander of the troops, he was recalled from his situation in Corsica. This seemed the more extraordinary, as, independent of the cool intrepidity, zeal for the service, and the professional talents he had so eminently displayed; he is of a modest unassuming character, humane, of scrupulous integrity, incapable of adulation, and more solicitous to deserve, than to receive praise. To the Corsicans, who have a high admiration

tion of military talents, and are perhaps, not such good judges of those of a politician, this removal seemed peculiarly inexplicable; because they had been witnesses to the successful exertions of the officer, and were unable to comprehend the merits of the person, at whose request he was recalled.

"This removal, however, though intended as a misfortune to the officer, turned out to his advantage. The commander in chief of the British forces, whose heart sympathises with valour and integrity, soon placed him in situations of the greatest trust, from every one of which the same intrepidity of conduct, and zeal in the service of his country, which he displayed in Corsica, gave the French Directory substantial reasons for wishing that he might be recalled.

"When one important conquest, in which he had a considerable share, was detailed in the gazette, the most honourable mention was made of this officer, by the experienced and judicious general who commanded on that expedition. The whole article published in the London gazette, relative to this conquest, was translated into Italian, and appeared in a gazette, published at Corsica, under the authority of the Viceroy, *except the paragraph regarding the officer now in question.*"

On being ordered home from the Mediterranean, the ex-adjutant-general, who in 1795 had been promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, and was at the same time lieutenant-colonel of the 51st, then commanded by his countryman, the Earl of Eglintouna happened to be sent to the West Indies. The army, which was under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, arrived at Barbadoes in January, 1796, and as no time was to be lost, in a climate of this kind, which within the space of three years had devoured the greater part of fifty-four thousand men, operations were immediately commenced. Accordingly, after the capture of the Dutch colonies, Colonel Moore, who now served with the local rank of brigadier-general, was employed in the reduction of the French island of St. Lucia. This campaign, like the preceding ones, presented a new opportunity for distinguishing himself: the fortified eminence of Morne Chabot having been seized during a night attack, and Morne Duchassaix taken by him, after the completion of two parallels.

On his return to Europe, he was once

more employed under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, who, during the expedition to Holland, entrusted the reduction of the Helder to his charge; but the Dutch having thought fit to evacuate that post, which was then deemed of greater importance than it merited, in the sequel, it was taken possession of immediately, without any contest. The brigadier, however, was employed to command the right wing of the army, and when the enemy advanced against the British cantonments, received a slight wound, while defending them with his usual gallantry and success. After this, but little was effected on the part of the English, and in truth the object of the expedition was entirely frustrated, in consequence of events which it would be unnecessary to detail here, but relative to which, the subject of this memoir was in no respect blameable.

We have already witnessed the conduct of this officer in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, and in Holland: we are next to behold him, acting in a scene, towards which the eyes of all Europe were about to be directed. Bonaparte having routed the Turks and Mamelukes, and finally subdued Egypt; it was deemed necessary to repair thither, in order to contend for the country of the Pharaohs, and the Ptolemys, and drive the French back to Europe. Without stopping to inquire into the policy of such a measure, we shall only briefly state, that Sir Ralph Abercromby embarked with a considerable army, expressly for this purpose. Finding that the Turks, notwithstanding they alone seemed likely to profit by the expedition, were dilatory in their preparations, Major-General Moore (for he had lately obtained that rank,) was dispatched to the Vizier's camp at Jappa and, immediately on his arrival, discovered how little such allies were to be relied on, the troops being in a state of mutiny, and far more formidable to their own commanders than to the enemy.

The English army, which had but too long delayed its operations, in consequence of the vain promises of the court of Constantinople, at length arrived in Aboukir bay, March 7, 1801, and effected a landing; on which occasion, the officer, of whom we now treat, commanded the reserve. The position of the French, who were posted on a commanding eminence, was admirable; but no sooner had his boat approached the land, than the major-general leaped on shore, and, placing himself at the head of his brigade,



gade, climbed the fortified eminence, and charged, in his usual manner, with the bayonet. Such intrepidity proved irresistible; for the French retired towards Alexandria, and Moore, next day, received the thanks of the commander in chief, which were issued in public orders, and renewed in the public dispatch transmitted to England.

In the subsequent action of the 21st of March, during which the British troops were attacked with great impetuosity, and the commander in chief killed, Major-General Moore distinguished himself once more, while leading on the reserve, against which the principal attack of the enemy was directed. According to the official letter of Lieutenant-General Hutchinson, the troops commanded by him, "conducted themselves with unexampled spirit, resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major-General Moore," adds he, "was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable, and meritorious officer, whose council and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me, at this moment."

He recovered, however, in time to assist at the siege of Cairo, as well as of the castle of Marabout; and after Alexandria had been reduced, and all the French in Egypt had submitted, he was appointed to escort the capitulating army to the place of embarkation. The commander in chief bore testimony to his conduct on this occasion, in the dispatch addressed to Lord Hobart, of which the following is a copy:

*Alexandria, Aug. 19.*

"My Lord—The last division of the French troops who surrendered at Cairo, sailed from the bay of Aboukir a few days ago. There have been embarked in all, near 13,500 persons, &c.

"Major-General Craddock having been confined by illness, I intrusted the command of the troops to Major-General Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, displayed much judgment, and conducted himself in a most able and judicious manner. Notwithstanding the mixture of Turks, British, and French, the utmost regularity was preserved, and no one disagreeable circumstance ever took place."

After the reduction of Egypt, the major-general returned to Europe, and

spent some time in the bosom of his family. He was next employed on the staff of the army, in the Kentish district, and actually commanded a camp at Shorn Cliffe, a few miles from Dover, whence with the naked eye the tents of the French troops, then threatening an invasion from Boulogne, could be easily discerned in a fine day. At this period, a son\* of his old commander acted as his aide-de-camp; and soon after the Honourable Captain Stanhope, nephew to Mr. Pitt, served under him, in the same capacity.

But it seemed to be decreed by fate, that the subject of this memoir should never remain long in one place. In 1805, having attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and obtained the colonelcy of the 52d regiment of foot, he was dispatched once more to the Mediterranean and assumed the command in Sicily. He was recalled, however, to act on a less distant theatre, and accordingly repaired to Sweden, with a view of assisting a prince, who has been doomed to lose a portion of his dominions, in what has been justly termed, "the common cause of Europe." The extraordinary conduct of this young monarch; his refusal of support; his behaviour to Sir John Moore, (who had, by this time, been invested with the ribband of the Bath), and the arrest and subsequent escape of that gallant officer, are subjects, as yet, involved in some degree of obscurity, and must be left, so far as concerns their details, to another opportunity.

After spending a few days in England, Sir John was sent with a body of troops to Portugal; and as hopes were entertained that the Spaniards would be able to vindicate their independence, and put a stop to the progress of the hitherto victorious French, he was ordered to advance to their assistance. He accordingly marched forward with his troops, and, amidst innumerable difficulties, reached Toro. On December 28, 1808, we find him at Benevente, anterior to which point, he describes the army as "almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather within these few days" adds he, "has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 21st the army reached

\* Captain Abercromby.

Sahagun; it was necessary to halt there, in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information that I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana with 16,000 men, with posts along the river from Guarda to Carrion."

No sooner did this object present itself to his view, than the lieutenant-general determined on striking a blow. He accordingly gave orders for his troops to advance in two columns, on the night of the 23d; but, during that very evening, he received intelligence that the enemy had obtained considerable reinforcements. This, however, would not have prevented him from carrying his resolution into effect, had not the Marquis de la Romana informed him, nearly at the same time, that the French were advancing from Madrid, either to Valladolid, or Salamanca.

On this, a retreat was instantly resolved on, and Lord Paget was placed with the cavalry, so as to give notice of the first approach of the enemy's infantry, their horse having already advanced. On the 30th of December, Sir John arrived at Astorga, whence he proceeded to Villa Franca, and continued to move on towards Corunna, amidst innumerable difficulties, such, in fine, as scarcely ever occurred before. On this occasion, a large portion of the cavalry was destroyed, in consequence of the severity of the service, while many of the officers and men died from fatigue alone. To prevent the military chest from falling into the hands of the enemy, some thousands of dollars intended for the pay of the troops were buried; but the object that lay nearest the heart of the general, was the preservation of the cannon, the safety of which is looked upon as a point of honour, among military men. It may be easily conceived, that at such a period, every thing likely to encumber the troops, was thrown away, and it has even been said, although perhaps without foundation, that, at the passage of the last bridge, a sufficiency of tools to cut it down, was not to be obtained.

At length, the port of Corunna, being the place destined for the embarkation, presented itself to the view of an army, already overcome with the difficulties of a long and fatiguing march, during which they were but scantily supplied with food. At the same time, however, the pursuing enemy appeared in sight, an enemy flushed with their recent victories over the native Spaniards, and not a little boast-

ful, that they had beheld the English for the first time flying before the conquering eagles.

About two o'clock, in the afternoon of the 16th of January 1809, after forming various columns for that purpose, the attack took place on the front of the British position. The part against which it happened to be first directed, was the right, occupied by Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, the second in command, who received a severe wound, in consequence of which he was obliged to leave the field. The commander in chief, who had instantly proceeded to the scene of action, made the most able dispositions, and forced the French to alter their original intentions; for being unable to force the right wing, they endeavoured to turn it, but without effect, and they soon beheld their own left threatened by the movements that ensued.

Their next effort was against the center, but there again they were manfully resisted; on which, varying their designs according to circumstances, they obtained possession of a neighbouring village, and advanced against the left of the British line. But there again, they were foiled, and obliged to give way.

Meanwhile Sir John Moore, who had exerted himself, with his usual animation, fell like Wolfe, in the moment of victory.\* His death was occasioned by a cannon ball, which struck him in a mortal part, and he was carried towards Corunna in a blanket, supported by sashes. While his wound was probed, he said to an officer, whom he desired to attend him during the short period he had to live, "You know I have always wished to die this way!" Although suffering great pain, he appeared eager to speak again, and the first question put by him, was, "Are the French beaten?" On being assured of this fact by several officers, who arrived in succession, he exclaimed: "I hope the people of England will be satisfied! I hope my country will do me justice!" Then addressing himself to one of his aid-de-camps, he continued: "You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother ———." There his voice failed; but he resumed soon after in a still weaker tone:—"Hope—Hope—I—I have much to say, but cannot get it out—Is Colonel Gra-

\* He was advancing at the head of the 42d, which he had just addressed in a short speech.



ham, and are all my aides-de-camp well? —I have made my will, and remembered my servants!"

On the appearance of Major Colborne, his principal aide-de-camp, he spoke most kindly to him, and then turning about to another, he continued: "Remember you go to — and tell him that it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne, he has long been with me, and I know him most worthy of it." He then asked the major, "if the French were beaten?" and, on hearing they were repulsed on every point, he said, "It was a great satisfaction in his last moments, to know he had beaten the French!"

After this, he enquired if General Paget was present? and on being answered in the negative, begged "to be remembered to him."

"I feel myself so strong," added he, "I fear I shall be long dying;—I am in great pain!" He then thanked the medical men for their attention, and after speaking kindly to Captains Stanhope and Percy, he pressed to his heart the hand of the first aide-de-camp, who came to his assistance, and died in a few minutes, without so much as a struggle.

Thus fell, in the prime of life, at the age of 47 years\*, surrounded by his suite, mourned by his companions in arms, and at the conclusion of a critical victory, which preserved the remainder of his army from destruction, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, a name that will be long dear to his country. His brilliant exploits have already been detailed, and it only remains to observe, that in the course of these, he received no fewer than six wounds; one in the head from a shell, at Corsica; three in Holland, before he could be prevailed upon to leave the field; a musket shot in the leg in Egypt did not interrupt his exertions; and a cannon ball in Spain bereaved his country for ever of his services!

On the 25th of January, the Earl of Liverpool, as secretary of state for the home department, while moving the thanks of the house to those officers, who had gained the battle of Corunna, paid a high eulogium to the memory of the departed general; "whose whole life," he said, "had been devoted to the service of his country, for there was scarcely any ac-

tion of importance during the two last wars, in which he had not participated." In the course of the same night, Lord Castlereagh, in his official capacity, as minister at war, expressed his sorrow at the "loss of one of the ablest of our generals; possessing in an eminent degree every valuable quality that can dignify the man, and enhance the superiority of the soldier; at once in the prime of life, and the prime of professional desert; giving in the evidence of his past life the best assurance of what might be expected from his zeal, intrepidity, and talents." He concluded with the following motion: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that a monument be erected in the cathedral of St. Paul, to the memory of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, Knight of the Bath, who, after an honourable and meritorious life, fell by a cannon ball, in the action near Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, after having, by his judicious dispositions, skill, and gallantry, repulsed an enemy of superior force, and secured to the troops under his command a safe and un molested embarkation."

The commander-in-chief, also, in general orders, dated "Horse Guards, February 1, 1809," paid the following tribute to his memory:

"The benefits derived to an army from the example of a distinguished commander, do not terminate at his death: his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

"In this view, the Commander in Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret, which the death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore has occasioned, recalls to the troops the military career of that illustrious officer for their instruction and imitation.

"Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier; he felt, that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a subaltern officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements, for which it was formed, applied itself, with energy and exemplary assiduity, to the duties of that station.

"In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order, and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline, which he enforced on others.

"Having

\* Sir John Moore was born at Glasgow, November 13, 1761. He received the honour of knighthood, and the order of the Bath, on his return from Egypt.

"Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession, obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.

"Thus Sir John Moore, at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station, in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life.

"In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise; it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interest of the service, that the commander in chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.

"The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops.

"During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him, the post of honour, and by his undaunted spirit, and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory.

"His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory, and the commander in chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the army."

We shall now conclude with some observations relative to his family. Dr.

Moore, the father of the general died a few years since, leaving behind him, a most excellent character in private life, and a high reputation in the republic of letters. His mother, whom he mentioned with his dying breath, still survives\* her eldest son, and is not only deeply afflicted by his loss, but has to bewail the deplorable situation of his brother Charles, who has been recently deprived of his faculties.

Mr. James Moore, a surgeon of great promise, in 1789, obtained a prize medal from the *Lyceum Medicum Londinense*; Captain Graham Moore fought a gallant action in the *Melampus*, and took the Ambuscade of forty guns. He acted as commodore of the fleet that conveyed the Prince Regent, and royal family of Portugal to the Brazils; while Mr. Francis Moore, after being some time private secretary to the Duke of Leeds, is now deputy secretary to the War Office.

On the 8th of February, 1809, a subscription was opened in Glasgow, for erecting a monument to the memory of the late General Sir John Moore, K.B. when 1500*l.* was immediately raised for that purpose, and next day, being a national fast, his fellow-citizens attended divine service in mourning.

\* Mrs. Moore resides at Cobham, in Surrey. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Simson, professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, and a near relation of Professor Robert Simson, the restorer of ancient geometry. Mrs. Porteus, an aunt of the general, is still alive at Glasgow, and another, Mrs. Mackintosh, lately died in that neighbourhood.

### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

HOGARTH.

UPON setting up his carriage he paid a visit to the Lord Mayor, and having protracted his stay till a heavy shower came on, he was led out by a different door from that which he entered, and, unmindful of his carriage, he set off on foot, and got home dripping wet.

When Mrs. Hogarth asked him where he had left his carriage? "He said, he had forgot it."

BARROW.

Barrow meeting Lord Rochester

at court, his lordship, by way of banter, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute obsequiously, with "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester, improving his blow, quickly returned it with "Doctor, I am yours to the centre," which was as smartly followed by Barrow, with "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which, Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours



yours to the lowest pit of hell;" on which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."

BUFFON.

His private character was that of a libertine, and he was extremely vain of his person and his talents. "The works of eminent geniuses (he would say) are few, they are those of Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu, and my own. He left an only son, who suffered under Robespierre in 1799. On the scaffold he said to the people, "Citizens, my name is Buffon."

GRAHAM

Not only distinguished himself by the accuracy of his time-pieces, but by the invention of several valuable instruments for astronomical observations. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented and made the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered two motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French academy, who were sent to the North to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose.

NIDHARD,

A German jesuit, who accompanied the Arch-duchess Maria to Spain, when she married Philip the Fourth. That monarch made him his confidant and minister, which occasioned many disputes between the jesuit and his rival the duke of Lerma, to whom Nidhard once said: "It is you that ought to respect me, as I have every day your God in my hand, and your Queen at my feet." He was a miserable minister, and brought the affairs of the nation to a very poor condition.

NEWTON.

Sir Isaac had a great abhorrence of infidelity, and never failed to reprove those who made free with Revelation in his presence, of which the following is an instance. Dr. Halley was sceptically inclined, and sometimes took the liberty of sporting with the Scriptures. On such an occasion Sir Isaac said to him—"Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject which you have studied, and well understand; but you should not tattle of christianity, for you have not studied it; I have, and know you know nothing of the matter."

BONIFACE VIII.

Is said to have frightened his predecessor Celestine into a resignation, by denouncing to him at midnight eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifi-

cal chair. The credulous pope, thinking it was a supernatural voice, obeyed the command next day, and the crafty cardinal was elected. This happened in 1294. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict.

CASSINI JOHN D.

He had such a turn for Latin poetry, that some of his compositions were printed when he was only eleven years old. In 1652, he determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler had pronounced impossible. In 1653, he corrected and settled a meridian line on the great church of Bologna, on which occasion a medal was struck. In 1666, he printed at Rome a theory of Jupiter's satellites. Cassini was the first professor of the royal observatory in France. He made numerous observations, and in 1684, he discovered the four satellites of Saturn; 1695 he went to Italy to examine the meridian line he had settled in 1653; and in 1700, he continued that through France which Picard had begun.

ANDREW MASSIUS.

In his comment upon Joshua, he says, that Noah kept the bones of Adam very sacredly in a coffin, and after the world had become dry, divided these bones with the world, among his three sons; and that Shem being his pet, he gave him the scull, with Judæa.

JOSEPH ACOSTA.

In his *Lib. i. de Natur. Nov. Orb. c. 16.* gravely decides that no second ark of Noah landed in America, nor any angel conveyed the ancestors of the Indians through the air.

ARNALD DE VILLA NOVA—JUL. CAMILLUS—THO. GARZONI.

These writers maintained that a real man could be made by alchemy, they absolutely made the experiment, *humano semine vase cum quibusdam simplicibus medicamentis incluso! Fo Univ. Garzon, disc. 41.* This is a flight of alchemy, to add to the philosopher's stone, &c.—What a feast for Spallanzani, had he lived in their age.

DEBRIO.

He and his *Epitomator Torreblanca de Magia l. i. c. 4. l. 2. c. 32. and 33.* decide that a real man cannot be created by magic; because God made him a perfect man at first. See Macrob. and Lepsius in *Physiol. Stoic. l. 3. diss. 6. &c.*

BARCEPHAS.

This writer in *Lib. de Paradiso*, says, that in the beginning of the world, and the

the duration of the state of innocence, the animals some how or other, (*quodammodo*) understood Hebrew, and then relates a fable of the Greeks, from Philo *de confusione Linguarum*, who thought that they talked at that time, and that this was the reason, why Eve was not frightened, when the serpent spoke to her.

JOHN LERIUS, BURGUNDUS.

In his *Hist. Navigat. in Bresiliam* says, that after Joshua had routed the Canaanites, that it is probable from their terror, that they took shipping and became the ancestors, of the Americans.

HERRERA.

In the *Hist. Gener. Ind. dec. i. lib. 9. c. 4. p. 296.* says, that the old inhabitants of Cuba had a tradition that Noah's curse upon that son, from whom they descended, was that they should be rude, particoloured, and walk on foot, naked: while those, whom he blessed, were to have cloaths, ride on horseback, &c.

CHRYSOSTOM—THIOPHYLACT—LACTANTIUS.

These writers contend, that the world is of the shape of a house, because Scripture calls it a tabernacle, and that it is impossible, that the sky can reach to the Antarctic pole, and southern and western regions! See Chrysost. *Hom. 14 and 27 in Heb. 6 and 13 in Genes. and 12 ad pop. Antioch. Theophyl. in Heb. 8. Lactan. Firmian. iii. divin. Justit. c. 24.*

MAIOLUS.

Maiolus in his *Dies Canicul. i. Com. Colloq. 23. p. 520. et seq. et colloq. 18. p. 404. & seq. et p. 422. and Aloys. Cada must. Navigat. 55.* say, that there are mountains of loadstone, which draw the nails out of ships, as in the story of Sinbad.

PENEDA—LEIRIUS LEMNIUS—GEROPIUS BECANUS—JOHN BAPTISTA PIUS—CELIUS CALGAGNIUS—AND STEPHENS.

All these writers maintain that in the Mercator of Plautus, the versoria in the compass need not be confused.

KIPPINGIUS.

In his *Antiq. Roman. l. 4. c. 4. p. 732.* upon the following line of Horace: "*Seu malis vetita legibus alea*—says, *Alea, id est chartulis pictis! ludere.* Thus, in a treatise upon Roman antiquities, making the Romans acquainted with playing cards!

JAMES THE FIRST.

In his *Reg. Donum lib. 3.* persuades his son, Henry Prince of Wales not to play at chess, because it required close

attention, which was opposite to the principle of play, which ought to be relaxation, but to indulge in cards where chance prevailed, and there was no art or diligence requisite. An excellent piece of advice in education!

MALVENDA.

In his tract *de Antich. iii. c. 15.* maintains that, the whole sea is not only navigable, but has been navigated.

CRANZIUS.

He says that in the north beyond Greenland, the sea becomes innavigable in a day's voyage, because "the ends of the world becoming dark before them, *immane abyssi barathrum reperitur.*"

JUSTUS LIPSIUS—BASIL. PONTIUS.

Say, that two-headed eagles exactly like those of the Romans, were effigiated in many houses and gates at Chili in Peru. They were idols.

BAPTIST. FULGORIUS—PETER MEXIA.

Say, that ships almost rotten with damp, have been found upon the tops of very high mountains, far inland. *Fulgor. Rer. Memor. c. 6. Mexia in Sylva var. Lect. p. 2. c. 13. See also Alex. lib. 5. Gen. c. 9. Maiol. Colloq. v. 1. p. 6. & 13.*

COLUMBUS.

*Pet. Martyr. Dec. Nov. Orb. l. i.* says, that he had often heard Columbus say, that, when he landed at Hispaniola, he had found Ophir.

GREGOR. LOPEZ.

He writes, that the people of Sophala, a place in the extremity of Africa, at the Ethiopian sea, abounding in gold mines, have books written in the Indian tongue, which say, that Solomon every third year fetched gold from thence: and that they have mines still called by his name.

PHALLUS.

It is singular, that this indelicate amulet of the Greeks and Romans was found suspended round the necks of the Mexicians. *Rodin. Demon. l. 3. c. 15. Theatr. Vit. Human. v. 17. l. i. p. 3114.* So also the Indians adored the Phallus.

NIMROD.

He is usually supposed to have been a hunter. But some Glossarists, Hugo, Laurentius, &c. render the passage in Genesis "Nembroth, a stout hunter in the presence of the Lord," an oppressor of men by the permission of God. See *Jo. Solorzani de Indiar. Jure, l. ii. c. xi. p. 209.*

BARONIUS.

He asserts, Annals, i. ann. 39. as do Suarez and others, that Christ converted the Gentiles during the three years he preached at Jerusalem, and elsewhere.

ORIGINAL



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE  
DEATH OF GENERAL MOORE.

**M**ORN broke the parting clouds of night,  
And, dawning on the bloody fight,  
Which dy'd Iberia's shore,  
Mark'd as the vaunting Frenchmen fled,  
Our valiant soldiers bravely led  
To fame by gallant Moore!

Amid the battle's rage he flies,  
And with a frown the foe defies,  
By daring valour bore;  
But, ah! he falls among the slain,  
Although they fly with fear the plain,  
Or yield to gallant Moore!

The warrior dies, but Fame shall tell,  
Ere in the arms of Death he fell,  
From France he laurels tore;  
And English hands most grateful raise  
Some stone to tell to future days,  
The fame of gallant Moore!

January 23, 1809.

G. W.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

[The poetry of John Oldham, once so popular that his collective works went through six editions, is now almost forgotten. Taste and morality will not sigh deeply for the loss. Yet, among the satires, there are lines which may deserve transplanting: and, among the Pindarics, there is one, which carries the manner of Cowley to higher perfection than any other production of that pedantic school, and which may be thought to have served as a model for the Threnodia Augustalis of Dryden.—This poem, pruned into readable limits, is herewith recommended for your insertion, and thus deserves to be gathered into an Anthology of British Odes. It describes a character of a scarce, not of an unreal class. The extravagance may diminish the credibility but not the ingenuity of the praise. If this smell of the lamp, it is of Aladdin's, which dispatched a genius on its owner's errands beyond the boundaries of nature.—The Ode is inscribed to the memory of Mr. Charles Morwent.]

**B**EST friend! could my unbounded grief but  
rate,  
With due proportion thy too cruel fate;  
Could I some happy miracle bring forth,  
Great as my wishes and thy greater worth,  
All Helicon should soon be thine,  
And pay a tribute to thy shrine:  
The learned sisters all transform'd should be,  
No longer nine, but one Melpomene:  
Each should into a Niobe relent;  
At once the mourner and the monument;  
Each should become like Memnon's speaking  
tomb:  
To sing thy well-tun'd praise;  
Nor should we fear their being dumb,  
Thou still wouldst make them vocal with thy  
lays.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 182.

Adieu, blest soul, whose hasty flight away  
Tells—Heaven did ne'er display  
Such happiness to bless the world with stay;  
Death in thy fall betray'd his utmost spite,  
His shafts most times are levell'd at the  
white;

He saw thy blooming ripeness Time prevent,  
And envious grew, and strait his arrow sent;  
So buds appearing ere the frosts are past,  
Nipt by some unkind blast,  
Wither in penance for their forward haste;  
Thus have I seen a morn so bright,  
So deck'd with all the robes of light,  
As if it scorn'd to think of night,  
Which a rude storm ere noon would shroud,  
Burying its early glories in a cloud:  
The day in funeral blackness mourn'd,  
And all to sighs and all to tears is turn'd.

But why do we thy death untimely deem,  
Or Fate blaspheme?  
We should thy full ripe virtues wrong,  
To think thee young;  
Fate, when thy forward gifts she told,  
Forgot thy tale of years, and thought thee old;  
The brisk endowments of thy mind  
Scorn'd in the bud to be confin'd,  
Outran thy age, and left slow Time behind;  
Which made thee reach maturity so soon,  
And at first dawn present a full-spread noon;  
So thy perfections with thy soul agree;  
Both knew no nonage, knew no infancy:  
As the first pattern of our race began;  
His life in middle age, at birth a perfect man.

Let our just wonder next commence;  
How so small room could hold such excel-  
lence;  
Nature was proud when she contriv'd thy  
frame,  
In thee she labour'd for a name;  
Her curious hand here drew in straits, and  
join'd

All the perfections scrawl'd on human kind;  
Teaching her numerous gifts to be  
Cramp'd in a short epitome;  
So stars contracted in a diamond shine,  
And jewels in a narrow point confine  
The riches of an Indian mine:  
Thus subtle artists can  
Draw nature's larger self within a span.

Nor were these fruits on a rough soil bestown,  
Like gems in rugged quarries thickest sown;  
Good nature and good parts so shar'd thy  
mind,  
The Muse and Grace were so combin'd,  
Twas hard to guess which with more lustre  
shin'd.

A genius did thy whole comportment act,  
Whose charming complaisance must every  
heart attract,  
Such a soft air thy well-tun'd sweetness  
sway'd;  
As told—thy soul of harmony was made.  
All rude affections that disturbers be,  
That mar or disunite society,  
Were foreigners to thee:

Y

Love

Love only in their sted took up its rest,  
Nature made that thy constant guest,  
And seem'd to form no other passion for thy  
breast.

This made thy courtesy to all extend,  
And thee to the whole universe a friend;  
The strangers to thy native soil and thee,  
No strangers to thy love could be:  
Whose bounds were wide as all mortality;  
Thy heart no island was disjoin'd,  
Like thy own nation, from all human kind;  
But 'twas a continent to other countries  
fixt,

As firm by love, as they by earth annex;  
Thou scorn'st the map should thy affections  
guide,

Like theirs who love by dull geography,  
Friends to whom but by soil they are allied:  
Thine reach to all beside,  
To ev'ry member of the world's great family;  
Heaven's kindness only claims a name more  
general,

Which we the nobler call,  
Which walks not earth alone, but is vouch-  
safed to all.

Thou seem'st corrupted with the very power to  
please;

Only to let thee gratify,  
Would bribe and pay thy courtesy;  
Thy kindness by acceptance might be bought,  
It for no other wages sought;

No suitors went unsatisfied away,  
But left thee more unsatisfied than they;  
Brave Titus! here thy portrait find,  
And view thy rival in a private mind:  
Twas heretofore thy praise,  
By acts of goodness to compute thy days,  
Not measur'd by the sun's but thy own  
kinder rays;

To think each hour out of life's journal lost,  
Which could not some fresh favour boast,  
And reckon bounties thy best clepsydras.

Yet to the happy might this goodness most  
accrue;

Somewhat was to the miserable due;  
Thou could'st afflictions from another's breast  
translate,

And foreign grief inappropriate;  
Whate'er mishap did a known heart oppress,  
The same did thine as wretched make;  
Like yielding wax, thine did th' impression  
take,

And wore its sadness in as lively dress;  
A small misfortune scarce could reach thy  
ear,

But made thee give in alms a tear;  
And when our hearts breath'd their regret in  
sighs,

Thine with their mournful airs would sym-  
pathize,

Throngs of like sighs from its fine fibres  
croud.

And tell thy grief for our each grief aloud;  
Such is the secret sweet conspiracy,  
We may between two neighbour lutes descry;  
If either by unskilful hand too rudely bent,  
Its soft complaint in pensive murmers vent,

Untoucht the other's string returns the moan,  
And gives an echo to each groan.

Let female frailty in fond tears distil,  
Who think that moisture which they spill  
Can yield relief,  
And shrink the current of another's grief;  
Who hope that breath which they in sighs  
convey,

Should blow calamities away;  
Thine did a manlier form express,  
And scorn'd to whine at an unhappiness;  
Thou thought'st it still the noblest pity to  
redress;

So friendly angels their relief bestow  
On the unfortunate below:

Such nature in that generous plant is found,  
Whose every breach with balsam does  
abound;

And wounds itself to cure another's wound.

Nor didst thou to thy foes less generous  
appear,

If any durst that title wear;  
They could not offer wrongs so fast,  
But what were pardon'd with like haste,  
And by thy acts of amnesty defac'd;  
Had he who wisht the art how to forget,  
Discover'd its new worth in thee,  
He had a double value on it set,  
And scorn'd th' ignobler art of memory:  
No injuries could thee provoke,  
Thy softness always damp't the stroke,  
As flints on feather-beds are easiest broke.

Be it not thought these godlike qualities  
Could stand in need of votaries;  
Which heretofore had challeng'd sacrifice.  
Each assignation, each converse,  
Gain'd thee some new idolaters;  
Thy sweet obligingness could supple hate,  
And out of it its contrary create;  
Its powerful influence made quarrels cease;  
And feuds dissolv'd into a friendly peace;  
Envy resign'd her force, and vanquish'd  
Spite

Became thy speedy proselyte;  
Malice could cherish enmity no more;  
And those, who were thy foes before,  
Now wisht they might adore;  
Conceive the tender care,  
Of guardian angels to their charge assign'd,  
Or think how dear to heav'n expiring martyrs  
are;

These are the emblems of thy mind,  
The only types to show how thou wast kind.

So gentle was thy pilgrimage beneath,  
Time's unheard feet scarce make less noise,  
Or planets gliding in eternal poise;  
Life seem'd as calm as its last breath;  
A still tranquillity so husht thy breast,  
As if some halcyon were its guest,  
And there had built her downy nest;  
As that unspotted sky,  
Where Nile does want of rain supply,  
Is free from clouds, from storm is ever free;  
As that smooth sea,  
Which wears the name of Peace,  
Still with one even face appears;  
And feels no tides to heave it from its place,  
No waves to alter the fair form it bears;



So thy unvaried mind was always one ;  
And with such clear serenity still shone,  
As caus'd thy little world to seem all tem-  
perate zone.

In thee extremes were join'd ;  
The loftiest and the lowliest mind :  
Thus tho' some part of heaven's vast round  
Appear but low and seem to touch the ground ;  
Yet 'tis well known to circle in the spheres,  
And truly held to be above the stars.  
Thou stoodst at once secure  
From all the flattery and obloquy of fame,  
Its rough and gentler breath were both to thee  
the same :

Nor this could thee exalt, nor that depress  
thee lower ;

Less the heaven dreads that it should fired be  
By the weak flitting sparks that upwards fly ;  
Less the bright goddess of the night  
Fears those loud howlings that revile her light ;  
Than thou malignant tongues thy worth  
should blast,

Which was too great for envy's cloud to  
overcast ;

'Twas thy brave method to despise contempt ;  
And make what was the fault the punish-  
ment :

So clouds, which would obscure the sun, oft  
gilded be,

And shades are taught to lend him pageantry ;  
So diamonds, when the envious night  
Would shroud their splendor, look most  
bright,

And from its darkness borrow light.

Fond Pleasure, whose soft magic oft beguiles  
Raw, unexperienc'd souls,

And with smooth flattery cajoles,  
Could ne'er ensnare thee with her wiles,  
Or make thee captive to her soothing smiles ;

In vain that pimp of vice essays  
To draw thee to her warm embrace.

Thy prudence still the Syren past,  
Without being pinion'd to the mast ;

Thou didst such ignorance over knowledge  
prize,

For thus to be unskill'd is to be wise ;

Virtue alone thy actions guided here,  
Thou by no other card thy life didst steer ;

No sly decoy would serve  
To make thee from her rigid dictates swerve :

Thy love ne'er thought her worse ;

Because thou hadst so few competitors,

Thou could'st adore her when ador'd by none,  
Content to be her votary alone ;

Thy generous loyalty

Would ne'er a mercenary be,

But choose to serve her still without a livery ;

Yet wast thou not of recompence debarr'd,

But counted honesty its own reward ;

Thou didst not wish a greater bliss to accrue,

For to be good to thee was to be happy too ;

The secret triumph of thy mind

Which thou in doing well didst always find,

Were heaven enough, were there none else  
design'd.

Thou wast a living system, where were wrote  
All those high morals which in books are  
sought,

Thy practice did more virtues share  
Than heretofore the learned Porch e'er knew,  
Or in the Stagyrte's scant ethics grew ;  
Devout thou wast, as holy hermits are,  
Who spend their time in extacy and prayer ;  
Modest as infant roses in their bloom,  
Which in a blush their lives consume ;  
So chaste, the dead are only more,  
Who lie divorc'd from objects and from  
power ;

So pure, that if blest saints again could be  
Taught innocence, they'd gladly learn of thee.

Thy virtues only thus could fairer be  
Advantag'd by the foil of misery ;  
Thy soul, which hasten'd now to be enlarg'd  
And of its grosser load discharg'd,  
Began to act above its former rate  
And gave a prelude of the unbody'd state :  
So dying tapers, near their fall,  
When their own lustre lights their funeral,  
Contract their strength into one brighter fire,  
And in that blaze triumphantly expire ;  
So the bright globe that rules the skies,  
Altho' he gild the air with glorious rise,  
Reserves his choicest beams until he dies.

The sharpest pains thou didst with courage  
bear,

And still thy looks so unconcern'd didst wear ;  
Beholders seem'd more indispos'd than thee,  
For they were sick in effigy ;

Like some well-fashion'd arch thy patience  
stood,

And purchas'd firmness from its greater load ;  
Those shapes of torture, which to view in  
paint

Would make another faint,

Thou could'st endure in sharp reality,

And smile to feel what others shriek to see :  
Those Indians, who their kings by torment  
choose,

Could ne'er thy sway refuse ;

If he deserves to reign who suffers best,

Had those fierce savages thy patience view'd,

Thy claims had been confest,

They with a crown

Had paid thy fortitude,

And turn'd thy death-bed to a throne.

Fate paus'd awhile with wonder struck,

And turn'd again the dreadful book ;

And hop'd she had mistook,

And wisht she might have cut another line ;

But dire Necessity

Soon cried 'twas thine,

And bad her give the blow of destiny ;

Strait she obeys : the vital powers grow

Too weak to grapple with a stronger foe ;

Life's sapt foundation every moment sinks ;

Each breath to lesser compass shrinks ;

Last panting gasps grow weaker each rebound,

Like the faint tremblings of a pausing sound ;

And doubtful twilight hovers o'er the light,

Ready to usher in eternal night ;

Yet

Yet here thy courage could outbrave  
 All the slight horrors of the grave ;  
 Pale death's arrest  
 Ne'er shockt thy breast ;  
 That ugly skeleton may guilty spirits  
     daunt,  
 Whom the d're ghosts of crimes departed  
     haunt ;  
 Arm'd with bold innocence thou could'st the  
     mormo-dare,  
 And on the bare-fac'd king of terrors stare ;  
 As free from all effect as from the cause of  
     fear.

Go, happy soul, ascend the joyful sky  
 Prepar'd to shine with your bright company ;  
 Go, mount the spangled sphere  
 And make it brighter by another star ;  
 Yet stop not, 'till thou art swallow'd quite  
 In the vast unexhausted ocean of delight ;  
 Delight, which there alone in its true essence  
     is ;  
 Where saints keep an eternal carnival of bliss,  
 And spread regales of joy,  
 Which fill but never cloy ;  
 Where pleasures spring for ever new,  
 Immortal as thyself and boundless too.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

**I**N the second part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1808, Dr. HERSCHELL has published Observations on a late Comet, made with a View to investigate its Magnitude, and the Nature of its Illumination.

The comet, which we have lately observed, says Dr. Herschell, was pointed out to me by Mr. Piggot, who discovered it at Bath the 28th of September; and the first time I had an opportunity of examining it was the 4th of October, when its brightness to the naked eye gave me great hopes to find it of a different construction from many I have seen before, in which no solid body could be discovered with any of my telescopes.

In the following observations, my attention has been directed to such phenomena only, as were likely to give us some information relating to the physical condition of the comet: it will therefore not be expected that I should give an account of its motion, which I was well assured would be most accurately ascertained at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

The different parts of a comet have been generally expressed by terms that may be liable to misapprehension, such as the head, the tail, the coma, and the nucleus; for in reading what some authors say of the head, when they speak of the size of the comet, it is evident that they take it for what is often called the nucleus. The truth is, that inferior telescopes, which cannot show the real nucleus, will give a certain magnitude of the comet, which may be called its head; it includes all the very bright surrounding light; nor is the name of the head badly applied, if we keep it to this meaning; and since, with proper restriction, the terms which have been used may be retained, I shall give a short account of my observations of the

comet, as they relate to the above-mentioned particulars, namely, the nucleus, the head, the coma, and the tail, without regarding the order of the time when they were made. The date of each observation, however will be added, that any person who may hereafter be in possession of more accurate elements of the comet's orbit, than those which I have at present, may repeat the calculations in order to obtain a more accurate result.

#### *Of the Nucleus.*

From what has already been said, it will easily be understood, that, by the nucleus of the comet, I mean that part of the head which appears to be a condensed or solid body, and in which none of the very bright coma is included. It should be remarked, that from this definition it follows, that when the nucleus is very small, no telescope, but what has light and power in an eminent degree, will show it distinctly.

#### *Observations.*

Oct. 4. 1807. Ten-feet reflector. The comet has a nucleus, the disk of which is plainly to be seen.

Oct. 6. I examined the disk of the comet with a proper set of diaphragms, in order to see whether any part of it were spurious; but when the exterior light was excluded, so far from appearing larger, as would have been the case with a spurious disk, it appeared rather diminished for want of light; nor was its diameter lessened when I used only the outside rays of the mirror. The visible disk of the comet therefore is a real one.

Oct. 4. I viewed the comet with different magnifying powers, but found that its light was not sufficiently intense to bear very high ones. As far as 200 and 300, my ten-feet reflector acted very well, but with 400 and 500 there was nothing gained,



gained, because the exertion of a power depending on the quantity of light was obstructed, which I found was here of greater consequence than the increase of magnitude.

*Illumination of the Nucleus.*

Oct. 4, 6h. 15'. The nucleus is apparently round, and equally bright all over its disk. I attended particularly to its roundness.

Oct. 18. The nucleus is not only round, but also every where of equal brightness.

Oct. 19. I see the nucleus again, perfectly round, well defined, and equally luminous. Its brilliant colour in my ten-foot telescope is a little tinged with red; but less so than that of Arcturus to the naked eye.

*Magnitude of the Nucleus.*

Oct. 26. In order to see the nucleus as small as it really is, we should look at it a long while, that the eye may gradually lose the impression of the bright coma which surrounds it. This impression will diminish gradually; and when the eye has got the better of it, the nucleus will then be seen most distinctly, and of a determined magnitude.

Oct. 4. With a seven-foot reflector I estimated the diameter of the nucleus of the comet at first to be about five seconds; but soon after I called it four, and by looking at it longer, I supposed it could not exceed three seconds.

Oct. 6. Ten-foot reflector, power 221. The apparent disk of the comet is much less than that of the Georgian planet, which being an object I have seen so often with the same instrument, and magnifying power, this estimation from memory cannot be very erroneous.

Oct. 5. Micrometers for measuring very small diameters, when high magnifying powers cannot be used, being very little to be depended upon, I erected a set of sealing-wax globules upon a post at 2422 inches from the object mirror of my ten-foot reflector, and viewed them with an eye glass, which gives the instrument a power of 221, this being the same which I had found last night to show the nucleus of the comet well. I kept them in their place all the day, and reviewed them from time to time, that their magnitudes might be more precisely remembered in the evening, when I intended to compare the appearance of the nucleus with them.

On examining the comet, I found the diameter of its nucleus to be certainly less than the largest of my globules, which, being .0466 of an inch, subtended an angle of  $3^{\circ}.97'$  at the distance of the telescope in the day time.

Comparing the nucleus also with the impressions which the view of the second and third had left in my memory, and of which the real diameters were .0825 and .0290 of an inch, and magnitudes at the station of the mirror 2.77 and 2.47, I found, that the comet was almost as large as the second, and a little larger than the third.

Oct. 18. The nucleus is less than the globule which subtends 2.77.

Oct. 19. The air being uncommonly clear, I saw the comet forty minutes after five; and being now at a considerable altitude, I examined it with 289, and having but very lately reviewed my globules, I judged its diameter to be not only less than my second globule, but also less than the third: that is, less than 2.47.

Oct. 6. The twenty-foot reflector, notwithstanding its great light, does not show the nucleus of the comet larger than the ten-feet, with an equal magnifier, makes it.

Oct. 28. My large ten-foot telescope, with the mirror of twenty-four inches in diameter, does not increase the size of the nucleus.

Oct. 6. Being fully aware of the objections that may be made against the method of comparing the magnitude of the nucleus of the comet with objects that cannot be seen together, I had recourse to the satellites of Jupiter for a more decisive result, and with my seven-foot telescope, power 202, I viewed the disk of the third satellite and of the nucleus of the comet alternately. They were both already too low to be seen very distinctly; the diameter of the nucleus however appeared to be less than twice that of the satellite.

Oct. 18. With the ten-foot reflector, and the power 221, a similar estimation was made; but the light of the moon would not permit a fair comparison.

Oct. 19. I had prepared a new ten-foot mirror, the delicate polish of my former one having suffered a little from being exposed to damp air in nocturnal observations. This new one being uncommonly distinct, and the air also remarkably clear, I turned the telescope from the comet to Jupiter's third satellite, and saw its diameter very distinctly larger than the nucleus of the comet. I turned the telescope again to the comet, and as soon as I saw it distinctly round and well defined, I was assured that its diameter was less than that of the satellite.

6h. 20'. I repeated these alternate observations, and always found the same result. The night is beautifully clear, and the

the moon has not yet risen to interfere with the light of the comet.

Nov. 20. With a seven-feet reflector and power only 75, I can also see the nucleus; it is extremely small, being little more than a mere point.

*Of the Head of the Comet.*

When the comet is viewed with an inferior telescope, or if the magnifying power, with a pretty good one, is either much too low, or much too high, the very bright rays immediately contiguous to the nucleus will seem to belong to it, and form what may be called the head.

Oct. 19. I examined the head of the comet with an indifferent telescope, in the manner I have described, and found it apparently of the size of the planet Jupiter, when it is viewed with the same telescope and magnifying power.

With a good telescope, I saw in the centre of the head a very small well-defined round point.

Nov. 20. The head of the comet is now less brilliant than it has been.

*Of the Coma of the Comet.*

The coma is the nebulous appearance surrounding the head.

Oct. 19. By the field of view of my reflector, I estimate the coma of the comet to be about six minutes in diameter.

Dec. 6. The extent of the coma, with a mirror of twenty-four inches diameter, is now about 4.45.

*Of the Tail of the Comet.*

Oct. 13. 7h. With a night glass, which has a field of view of nearly  $50^\circ$ , I estimated the length of the tail to be  $30\frac{1}{4}$ ; but twilight is still very strong, which may prevent my seeing the whole of it.

Nov. 20. The tail of the comet is still of a considerable length, certainly not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  degrees.

Oct. 26. The tail of the comet is considerably longer on the south-preceding, than on the north-following side.

It is not bifid, as I have seen the comet of 1769 delineated by a gentleman who had carefully observed it\*.

Oct. 28. Seven-feet reflector. The south-preceding side of the tail in all its length, except towards the end, is very well defined; but the north-following side is every where hazy and irregular, especially towards the end; it is also shorter than the south-preceding one.

The shape of the unequal length of the sides of the tail, when attentively viewed, is visible in a night glass, and even to the naked eye.

Oct. 31. Ten-feet reflector. The tail continues to be better defined on the south-preceding than on the north-following side.

Dec. 6. The length of the tail is now reduced to about  $23'$  of a degree.

*Of the Density of the Coma and Tail of the Comet.*

Many authors have said, that the tails of comets are of so rare a texture, as not to affect the light of the smallest stars that are seen through them. Unwilling to take any thing upon trust, that may be brought to the test of observation, I took notice of many small stars, that were occasionally covered by the coma and the tail, and the result is as follows.

Oct. 26. 6h. 15'. Large ten-feet reflector, twenty-four inches aperture. A small star within the coma is equally faint with two other stars that are on the north-following side of the comet, but without the coma.

7h. 30'. The coma being partly removed from the star, it is now brighter than it was before.

Oct. 31. 6h. 5'. Ten-feet reflector. A star in the tail of the comet, which we call *a*, is much less bright than two others, *b* and *c*, without the tail.

Two other stars, *d* and *e*, towards the south of *b* and *c*, are in the following skirts of the tail, and are extremely faint.

7h. 20'. The star *e* is now considerably bright, the tail having left it, while *d*, which is rather more involved than it was before, is hardly to be seen.

7h. 50'. The star *a*, toward which the comet moves, is involved in denser nebulosity than before, and is grown fainter.

*d* is involved in brighter nebulosity than before, but being near the margin, it will soon emerge.

8h. 35'. Being still more involved, the star *a* is now hardly visible.

*e* is quite clear of the tail, and is a considerable star; *d* remains involved.

9h. 10'. The star *d* is also emerged, but the comet is now too low to estimate the brightness of stars properly.

Nov. 25. 7h. 35'. There is a star *a* within the light of the tail, near the head of the comet, equal to a star *b* situate without the tail, but near enough to be seen in the field of view with *a*. The path of the head of the comet leads towards *a*, and a more intense brightness will come upon it.

8h. 46'. The star *a* is now involved in the brightness near the head of the comet, and is no longer visible, except now and then very faintly, by occasional imperfect glimpses;

\* Dr. Lind of Windsor.



glimpses; but the star *b* retains its former light.

*Nebulous Appearance of the Comet.*

Dec. 6. The head of the comet, viewed with a mirror of twenty-four inches diameter, resembles now one of those nebulae, which in my catalogues would have been described, "a very large, brilliant, round nebula, suddenly much brighter in the middle."

Dec. 16. Seven-feet reflector. The night being fine, and the moon not risen, the comet resembles a very bright, large, irregular, round nebula, very gradually much brighter in the middle, with a faint nebosity on the south-preceding side.

Jan. 1, 1808. Seven-feet. "Very bright, very large, very gradually much brighter in the middle."

If I had not known this to be a comet, I should have added to my description of it as a nebula, that the centre of it might consist of very small stars; but this being impossible, I directed my ten-feet telescope with a high power to the comet, in order to ascertain the cause of this appearance; in consequence of which I perceived several small stars shining through the nebosity of the coma.

Jan. 14. Seven feet. "Bright, pretty large, irregular round, brighter in the middle."

Feb. 2. Ten-feet, twenty-four-inch aperture. "Very bright, large, irregular round, very gradually much brighter in the middle." There is a faint diffused nebosity on the north preceding side; I take it to be the vanishing remains of the comet's tail.

Feb. 19. Considerably bright; about  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the field =  $3' 26''$  "in diameter, gradually brighter in the middle." The faint nebosity in the place where the tail used to be, still projects a little further from the centre than in other directions.

Feb. 21. Less bright than on the 19th; nearly of the same size: gradually brighter in the middle. The nebosity still a little projecting on the side where the tail used to be.

*Result of the foregoing Observations.*

From the observations which are now before us, we may draw some inferences, which will be of considerable importance with regard to the information they give us, not only of the size of the comet, but also of the nature of its illumination.

A visible, round, and well defined disk, shining in every part of it with equal brightness, elucidates two material circumstances; for since the nucleus of this comet, like the body of a planet, appeared in the

shape of a disk, which was experimentally found to be a real one, we have good reason to believe that it consists of some condensed or solid body, the magnitude of which may be ascertained by calculation. For instance, we have seen, that its apparent diameter, the 19th of October, 6h. 20', was not quite so large as that of the third satellite of Jupiter. In order therefore to have some idea of the real magnitude of our comet, we may admit that its diameter at the time of observation was about  $1''$ , which certainly cannot be far from truth. The diameter of the third satellite of Jupiter, however, is known to have a permanent disk, such as may at any convenient time be measured with all the accuracy that can be used; and when the result of such a measure has given us the diameter of this satellite, it may by calculation be brought to the distance from the earth at which, in my observation, it was compared with the diameter of the comet, and thus more accuracy, if it should be required, may be obtained. The following result of my calculation, however, appears to me quite sufficient for the purpose of general information. From the perihelion distance  $0.647491$ , and the rest of the given elements of the comet, we find, that its distance from the ascending node on its orbit at the time of observation was  $73^{\circ} 45' 44''$ ; and having also the earth's distance from the same node, and the inclination of the comet's orbit, we compute by these data the angle at the sun. Then by calculating in the next place the radius vector of the comet, and having likewise the distance of the earth from the sun, we find by computation, that the distance of the comet from the earth at the time of observation was  $1.169192$ , the mean distance of the earth being 1. Now since the disk of the comet was observed to subtend an angle of  $1''$ , which brought to the mean distance of the earth gives  $1.169$ , and since we also know that the earth's diameter, which, according to Mr. Dalby, is  $7913.2$  miles\*, subtends at the same distance an angle of  $17''.2$ , we deduce from these principles the real diameter of the comet, which is 538 miles.

Having thus investigated the magnitude of our comet, we may in the next place also apply calculation to its illumination. The observations relating to the light of

\* See Philosophical Transactions for 1791, p. 239. Mr Dalby gives the two semi-axes of the Earth, from a mean of which the above diameter  $7913.1682$  is obtained.



the comet were made from the 4th of October to the 19th. In all which time the comet uniformly preserved the appearance of a planetary disk fully enlightened by the sun: it was every where equally bright, round, and well defined on its borders. Now as that part of the disk which was then visible to us could not possibly have a full illumination from the sun, I have calculated the phases of the comet for the 4th and for the 19th: the result of which is, that on the 4th the illumination was  $119^{\circ} 45' 9''$ , and that on the 19th it had gradually increased to  $124^{\circ} 22' 40''$ . Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only; for, had this been the case, the deficiency, I think, would have been perceived, notwithstanding the smallness of the object. Those who are acquainted with my experiments on small silver globules will easily admit, that the same telescope which could show the spherical form of balls, that subtended only a few tenths of a second in diameter, would surely not have represented a cometary disk as circular, if it had been as deficient as are the figures which give the calculated appearances.

If these remarks are well founded we, are authorised to conclude, that the body of the comet on its surface is self-luminous, from whatever cause this quality may be derived. The vivacity of the light of the comet also had a much greater resemblance to the radiance of the stars, than to the mild reflection of the sun's beams from the moon, which is an additional support to our former inference.

The changes in the brightness of the small stars, when they are successively immersed in the tail or coma of the comet, or clear from them, prove evidently, that they are sufficiently dense to obstruct the free passage of star-light. Indeed if the tail or coma were composed of particles that reflect the light of the sun, to make them visible we ought rather to expect that the number of solid reflecting particles, required for this purpose, would entirely prevent our seeing any stars through them. But the brightness of the head, coma, and tail alone, will sufficiently account for the observed changes, if we admit that they shine not by reflection, but by their own radiance; for a faint object projected on a bright ground, or seen through it, will certainly appear somewhat fainter, although its rays should meet with no obstruction in coming to the eye. Now, as in this case we are sure of the bright interposition of the parts of the co-

met, but have no knowledge of floating particles, we ought certainly not to ascribe an effect to a hypothetical cause, when the existence of one, quite sufficient to explain the phenomena, is evident.

If we admit that the observed full illumination of the disk of the comet cannot be accounted for from reflection, we may draw the same conclusion, with respect to the brightness of the head, coma, and tail, from the following consideration. The observation of the 2d of February mentions, that not only the head and coma were still very bright, but that also the faint remains of the tail were visible; but the distance of the comet from the Earth, at the time of observation, was nearly 240 millions of miles\*, which proves, I think, that no light reflected from floating particles could possibly have reached the eye, without supposing the number, extent, and density of these particles far greater than what can be admitted.

My last observation of the comet, on the 21st of February, gives additional support to what has been said; for at the time of this observation the comet was almost 2.9 times the mean distance of the sun from the earth †. It was also nearly 2.7 from the sun ‡. What chance then could rays going to the comet from the sun, at such a distance, have to be seen after reflection, by an eye placed at more than 275 millions of miles § from the comet? And yet the instant the comet made its appearance in the telescope, it struck the eye as a very conspicuous object.

The immense tails also of some comets that have been observed, and even that of the present one, the tail of which, on the 18th of October, was expanded over a space of more than nine millions of miles ||, may be accounted for more satisfactorily, by admitting them to consist of radiant matter, such as, for instance, the aurora borealis, than when we unnecessarily ascribe their light to a reflection of the sun's illumination thrown upon vapours supposed to arise from the body of the comet.

By the gradual increase of the distance of our comet, we have seen, that it assumed the resemblance of a nebula; and it is certain, that had I met with it in one

\* 239894939.

† The sun's mean distance being 1, that of the comet was 2.89797.

‡ The comet's distance from the sun was 2.683196.

§ 275077889.

|| 9160542.



of my sweeps of the zones of the heavens, as it appeared on either of the days between the 6th of December and the 21st of February, it would have been put down in the list I have given of nebulae. This remark cannot but raise a suspicion, that some comets may have actually been seen under a nebulous form, and as such have

been recorded in my catalogues; and were it not a task of many years' labour, I should undertake a review of all my nebulae, in order to see whether any of them were wanting, or had changed their place; which certainly would be an investigation that might lead to very interesting conclusions.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

*As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

### ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, Chemical and Agricultural Discoveries. No. XVI. 3s. 6d.

Supplement to the Philosophy of Botany. Part X. 10s. 6d.

Select Papers of the Literary Society of Belfast Fasciculus I. and II. 4to. 6s.

An Appeal to the Public, stating Mr. Thomas Earnshaw's Claim to the Invention of the Original Improvements in his Time-keepers 8vo. 6s.

Outlines of Mineralogy. By J. Kidd, M.D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Remarks on Conical and Cylindrical Wheels, Public Roads, Wheel Carriages, &c. in which the present Systems are reprobated. 8vo. 5s.

### ARTS, FINE.

Ornamental Groups, descriptive of Flowers, Birds, Shells, and Insects. By M. Gartside, imperial fol 11. 11s 6d.

Gothic Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of York, drawn and etched by Joseph Halfpenny, on 106 plates, with descriptive letter-press. Large 4to. 6l. 6s.

Fragmenta Vetusta, or Remains of Ancient Buildings in York. Drawn and etched by Joseph Halfpenny, on 35 plates with descriptive letter-press. 3l. 3s.

### EDUCATION.

A History of France, from the Commencement of the Reign of Clovis to the Peace of Campo Formio 1797, after the Manner of the History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Linguist, or Literary Amusement; consisting of a box containing above 200 Cards, comprehending some of the principal Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, and other parts of Speech, in the English and French languages; the English printed on one side, and the corresponding French Word on the other. 12s.

A Grammar of the Spanish Language, with MONTHLY MAG. No. 182.

an Analysis of its Pronunciation, reduced to the form of a Table. 5s.

An Easy Grammar of the Laws and Constitution of England, accompanied by Questions and Cases for Solution, and by a Glossary of Terms. By the Rev. J. Goldsmith. 3s. 6d.

Lessons for Children, or Rudiments of Good Manners, Morals and Morality. By Mrs. Fenwick. In three Parts 3s.

The Three Wishes, a Tale with engravings. 1s. plain, 1s. 6d. coloured.

Les Premieres Leçons d'une aimable petite Fille. Par Mad. H. C. Chollet de Veveraz 12mo. 5s.

### HISTORY.

De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis 1745 et 1746, Liber Unicus, Auctore T. D. Whitaker, L.L.D. S.S.A. (the Historian of Whalley and Craven, &c.) 12mo. 6s.

### MEDICINE.

The London Medical Review. Vol. I. 12s. 6d.

A Letter to John Haygarth, M.D. from Colin Chisholm, M.D. Author of an Essay on the Pestilential Fever, exhibiting further Evidence of the infectious Nature of this fatal Distemper in Grenada during 1793, 4, 5, and 6, and in the United States of America, from 1793 to 1805; in order to correct the pernicious doctrine promulgated by Dr. Edward Miller and other American Physicians, relative to this destructive Pestilence. 8vo. 6s.

Observations on the Proceedings and Report of the Special Medical Board, appointed to examine the State of the Army Depot Hospital in the Isle of Wight, By Thomas Keate, esq. Surgeon-general to the Forces. 3s. 6d.

Observations on the Management of the Insane, and particularly on the Agency and Importance of humane and kind Treatment in effecting their Cure. By Thomas Arnold, M.D. 3s.

An Essay on Warm and Vapor Baths, with Hints for a new Mode of applying Heat and Cold, for the Cure of Disease and the Preservation

ervation of Health. By Edward Kentish, M.D. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

## MILITARY.

The whole of the Proceedings of the Board of Inquiry upon the Subject of the late Convention in Portugal. Published by Authority. 12s.

Narrative of the Siege of Zaragoza. By Charles Richard Vaughan, M.B. Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and one of Dr. Radcliffe's Travelling Fellows from that University 2s. 6d.

A Refutation of Pierre Franc M'Allum's Remarks on the Royal Military College. By L. T. Peithmann, Professor of the R. M. C. 2s.

The Trial of Lieut. Colonel Mackelcan of the Corps of Royal Engineers by a General Court-martial held at Chelsea, in June 1808. By Adam Oldham, 3s. 6d.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Introduction to An Examination of the Internal Evidence, respecting the Authenticity of certain Publications said to have been found in Manuscript at Bristol, written by a learned Priest, and others in the 15th Century. By John Sherwen, M.D. 7s.

The Annual Review and History of Literature for 1808, 11. 1s.

An Exhibition of the Errors, &c. of a Synopsis of Geography, for the Use of the Cadets of the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, 1s.

A Statement of the Duties of Customs and Excise, payable upon all foreign articles imported into, or exported from Great Britain; also the Duties Outwards, the Bounties and Allowances on British Goods, and those on the Fisheries; the Duties Coast-wise, the Quarantine and Tonnage Duties; together with Tables of Scavage, Baillage, Levant and Russia Dues, the whole brought up to 5th Jan. 1809. By Edward James Mascall, 14s.

The School for Orators, or a Peep at the Forum, 2s.

An Essay on Sepulchres, or a Proposal for erecting some Memorial of the Illustrious Dead, in all Ages, on the Spot where their Remains have been interred. By William Godwin, crown 8vo. 4s.

The London Female Penitentiary Defended, or a Reply to Mr. Hales's Pamphlet on its Dangerous Tendency. By James Clarke, 1s. 6d.

An Attempt to ascertain a Theory for determining the Value of Funded Property, 2s. 6d.

A Dialogue in the Elysian Fields, between the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, and some of his royal Progenitors, royal 4to. 2s.

The Trial of Joseph Henry, esq. for Crim. Con. with Lady Emily Best, 2s. 6d.

British Liberty and Philanthropy, 1s.

The Harleian Miscellany. Part I. and II. 8vo. 3s. 6d. royal paper, 6s. each.

The Plan and Terms of Instruction at Mr.

Thelwall's Institution for the Cure of Impediments, &c. 5s.

A Defence of the London Female Penitentiary in reply to Mr. William Hale. By William Shrubsole, 1s.

## NOVELS.

The Irish Chieftain and his Family. By Theodore Melville, Esq. 4 vols. 12mo. 11.

The Forest of Comalva. Containing Sketches of Portugal, Spain, and part of France. By Miss Hill. 3 vols. 15s.

Matilda Montfort. By Peter Peregrine, esq. 4 vols. 11. 1s.

London, or Truth without Treason. By T. Lathom, Esq. 4 vols. 12mo. 11. 2s.

Tales of the Manor. 2 vols. 10s.

## POETRY.

The Remains of Hesiod the Ascrean. Translated from the Greek into English Verse. With a preliminary Dissertation, and Notes. By Charles Abraham Elton, foolscap 8vo. 12s.

The Scotiad, or Wise Men of the North. A Serio-comic and Satiric Poem. 3s. 6d.

The Flowers at Court. By Mrs. Reeve. 2s. 6d.

## POLITICS.

The Exposé, or Napoleon Unmasked, in a condensed Statement of his Career and Atrocities, crown 8vo. 6s.

Six Letters on the subject of Dr. Milner's Explanation, relating to the Proposal in the last Session of Parliament for admitting the King's Veto in the Election of Roman Catholic Bishops. 3s.

The Royal Veto, in the Appointment of the Irish Roman Catholic Prelacy, considered in Reply to the Right Rev. Dr. Milner's Letter to a Parish Priest. 2s. 6d.

Strictures on the Present Government, Civil, Military, and Political, of the British Possessions in India; including a View of the recent Transactions in that Country, which have tended to alienate the Affections of the Natives. 3s.

Reflections on the State of Public Affairs, at the Commencement of 1809. By an Englishman of the old School. 2s.

A Letter to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, on the dangerous Tendency of the Assertion that there exists in the Country a Conspiracy for the Subversion of the Monarchy. 1s. 6d.

A Memoir upon the Affairs of Spain. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to S. Whitbread, esq. M. P. on the late Occurrences in Spain and Portugal.

A View of the Natural, Political, and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland. By Thomas Newenham, esq. 4to. 11. 7s.

## THEOLOGY.

Intolerance the Disgrace of Christians, not the Fault of the Religion. By the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, 2s. 6d.

Hints to the Public, and the Legislature on the Nature and Effect of Evangelical Preaching. By a Barrister. Part II. 4s. 6d.

A Sermon on the Roman Catholic Question,



tion, preached by the Rev. W. Boycott, M.A. at the Archdeacon's Visitation at Norwich, the 19th May, 1808. 1s.

Remarks on the Nature, and Design, of the Sufferings of Christ. By the Rev. J. Harris.

A Sermon Preached before the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of England, in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Islington, on Monday June 27, 1808, by the Rev. Edward Barry, M.D. Rec-

tor of St. Mary's Wallingford, Bucks, and Grand Chaplain to the Fraternity. 2s.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807, by Sir John Carr, 4to. 2l. 2s.

Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden, made during a residence in those Countries in 1805, 6, 7, and 8. By Robert Ker Porter, S.K.J. with forty-one engravings, coloured. 2 vols. royal 4to. 5l. 5s.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. CHARLES SEWARD'S (LANCASTER). *for Improvements in the Construction of Lamps.*

THE reservoir of the oil may be made of any shape, so that it is very shallow, or at least as shallow as it conveniently can, in order that the oil may be always near the flame, and have as little as possible to ascend up the wick: the body of the lamp should be made no larger than to contain a sufficient quantity of oil for each time of burning. The tube that contains the wick is flat, and reaches to the bottom of the lamp; and in order to give room to the wick, a little on one side of the wick-tube is cut away, or doubled up at the bottom. The advantages attending this construction of the tube are, that the oil is warmed and kept from coagulating, especially that part of it which immediately surrounds the wick, and is in contact with the tube; which, in consequence of its conducting power, soon becomes warm throughout its whole length. In a tube of this kind, the wick is not liable to slide down, and extinguish the light: it is soldered, or otherwise fixed into a small round plate of tin, brass, or other metal, the edge of which rests upon a shoulder on the inside of a brass screw. The chimney, or lamp-glass, is not much different from those already in use, in some improvements of the organ lamp: it is placed about a quarter of an inch above the top of the wick-tube, leaving a space from the bottom of the chimney, to the top of the brass screw, of about half an inch for the admission of air: the chimney is supported by a wire of metal, capable of springing an opening so as to embrace the lamp-glass.

After Mr. Seward's directions for using the lamp he enumerates the improvements which he claims exclusively as his own. 1. The additional length of the wick-tube, or its reaching to the bottom

of the lamp. 2. The contrivance at the bottom of the wick-tube, for giving room to the wick, and preventing it from sliding down. 3. The additional width of the wick-tube. 4. The shape of the chimney or lamp-glass. 5. The manner of placing the chimney, or its application to lamps of any construction. 6. The manner of supporting the same. The advantages of these lamps are enumerated by the patentee, who says, they will burn the most common oil without the least smell or smoke, and give a clear and bright light. They may be used in any situation, and are equally adapted for the manufactory and drawing room. They are also very simple, readily managed, and capable of assuming the most elegant forms.

*Remarks.*—We cannot help observing that Mr. Seward has claimed more than he can well defend, if put to the test. From the figures attached to the specification, we are pretty certain that the shape of the chimney has no claim to novelty; nor is there sufficient novelty in the mode of supporting it, to justify an exclusive claim. We heartily concur with him in recommending the chimney to be of roughened glass.

MR. SAMUEL CRACKLES (KINGSTON UPON HULL), *for a Method of manufacturing Brushes from Whalebone.*

He takes bone, which comes from the mouth of the whale, and having cut it into lengths of nine, twelve, or eighteen inches, boils or steeps it in water for such a length of time, as the nature of it may require, to make it soft and flexible. In this state it may be cut with a plane, knife, or other sharp instrument, into thin shavings, slices, or substances, which may be split, cut, or torn, by having lances fixed in front of the plane, knife, &c. into small pieces resembling bristles of all sizes, and degrees

degrees of strength. When the bone is thus reduced into substances, resembling bristles, it must be laid in a convenient place, that it may become perfectly dry, and then it may be worked up into brushes: those that are to be set with pitch, may be seared or singed at one end with a hot iron, to make them resemble the roots, and beat at the other to make them resemble the flag of the bristle.

MR. RALPH DODD'S (CHANGE ALLEY, LONDON), *for improved Bridge Floorings, or Platforms, and Fire Proof Floorings, for extensive Dwelling Houses, Warehouses and Mills.*

This invention consists of a certain method of applying malleable iron, and other metals, and condensed earth, or artificial stone. As the right understanding of this specification depends on figures, which we cannot introduce into this work, the most we can do is to describe the objects of the figures. The first is meant for a tubical rib, to be used either empty or filled, or partly filled with condensed earth, or artificial stone, to be applied from one pier to another, or bearings, either straight triangular, or curved. The second represents an upright shaft, or column, for sustaining heavy weights strengthened with condensed earth or artificial stone. Another figure shows the same with flanges or joints for attaching one to each other, to stand upright, or to be laid horizontal, for bearing heavy pressures, or conducting fluids, or air, in a cold or heated state, through them, when part of the centre is left void of condensed earth, or artificial stone. The next figure shews a square tube, to be coated internally, or externally, with condensed earth, or artificial stone, to be used as a beam, rafter, joist, girder, pile, &c. This is varied in its shape, size, and other particulars, and is represented with the variations in other figures. We have likewise the figure of a tubical beam, made of the same materials, with two upper ears or flanges, to fasten down platforms, decks, and floorings, or other attached parts, to be formed of any figure, from the square to the segment, taper, twisting, angle-wise, made watertight to prevent their sinking. The thirteenth figure shews the various parts when combined in the formation of houses, ware-houses, or mills, coated or not, internally, or externally, with condensed earth or artificial stone; and the last figure is the representation of the va-

rious parts, when combined and applied to vessels floating in, or on water, or to contain any fluid, coated or not, internally, or externally with condensed earth, or artificial stone.

MR. ZACHARIAH BARRATT'S (CROYDON) *for a Machine for washing Linen, &c. to which may be attached a Contrivance for pressing the Water from them, instead of wringing them.*

The machine consists of a wooden trough, of a convenient size, for one person to stand at, with an inclined bottom, the inside surface is made uneven, by grooves, or projections, about an inch asunder. The ribs of the grooves are hollowed, so as to give them a wavy appearance, and into the hollows may be introduced small pieces of buff or other elastic substance, which in the operation of washing are supposed to act in a similar manner to the human fingers. A hole is made in the bottom of the trough to let off the suds when done with. On the inside of the trough, and parallel with its ends, a roller is fixed on centres, covered with cork, leather, or other soft substance, to prevent noise in the operation of washing, which operation is performed by a person pressing the cloaths in the trough, with a loose board called an agitator, the under side of which is supported by, and moves on the roller above-mentioned. This agitator is constructed of one or more pieces of board, two feet six inches long, framed together so as to form a flat surface, nearly of the width of the interior, having two holes or spaces cut out in the upper end, for the operator's hands. The lower end, about an inch high, is covered with leather, cork, or other fit elastic soft material, with one or two pieces projecting at the bottom, similar to those in the hollow parts of the grooves, in the inside of the trough. Across the top of the trough is a strong bar, or shelf of wood, on which may be placed an apparatus of any proper construction for pressing out the water, to be used as a substitute for wringing: this apparatus is a box, or tube, into which the wet things may be put, and the water pressed out by a piece of wood, of the size nearly of the interior of the box, attached to the end of a screw fixed in a frame. A lever, or other means of creating a pressure, may be adopted, but if a screw is used, it should be encircled with a cylinder of leather, to keep it free from wet, which would render its action stiff and unpleasant.

VARIETIES,



# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A NEW edition is in the press, and will speedily be published, of the Works of the Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper; including the best Translations of the Classics. It will form twenty-two volumes, royal octavo, printed in two columns, and will, in every respect, constitute one of the handsomest library books that has appeared for several years.

Mr. BEWICK, of Newcastle, so deservedly celebrated for his skill in engraving in wood, has for a considerable time, been engaged on a System of Economical or Useful Botany, which will include about 450 plants, the most useful in the Materia Medica, in Diet and Manufactures. The text has been prepared by Dr. THORNTON, and will contain a body of valuable information relative to the History and Uses of the several Plants. There will be two editions, one on royal paper, of which only a small number has been printed; and the other on demy, neither of them inferior in beauty to Mr. Bewick's former productions.

Mr. ROSE has announced some Observations on the Historical Fragment of Mr. Fox, and an Original Narrative of the Duke of Argyle's Insurrection in 1685.

Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER, of Edinburgh, has in the press a compendious, but very complete, System of Anatomy; of which report speaks highly.

Mr. MARTIN, who has been diligently employed in the study of extraneous fossils for some years back, is about to publish under the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks, a 4to Volume of Plates and Descriptions of the Petrifications of Derbyshire. A work, by the same author, has just been printed off, containing an Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils; an attempt to establish the study of these bodies on scientific principles. It forms an 8vo. volume, and will be given to the public in the course of the succeeding month.

A work will be published in March, under the title of the Ecclesiastical and Universal Annual Register; the object of which is to furnish an opportunity for the preservation of documents which may obtain permanent interest with the

body, for whose use it appears to be so immediately designed.

Mr. PARK's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry, is in a state of great forwardness. The editor's plan is not only to revise both text and notes, and free the extracts from the charge of inaccuracy to which they have hitherto been subjected, but also to supply a Continuation in furtherance of Mr. Warton's plan.

The very copious Annotations on Warton's History by the late learned antiquary, the Rev. GEORGE ASHBY, together with various Manuscript Observations left by that acute critic Mr. Ritson, are in the hands of the present editor; and so far as the purposes of correction and illustration can be served will be appended to the notes of Mr. Warton.

A new edition, corrected and enlarged, of Dr. Milner's History of Winchester, will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

The Reverend Mr. DIBDIN's new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert, is gone to press. The first volume will be devoted to the books printed by Caxton; with copious notes including the mention of almost all contemporaneous foreign publications which have any connection with Caxton's pieces. New and curious extracts from some of the rarer Caxtonian books will be introduced to the reader's notice. The whole of Lewis's Life of Caxton, a scarce work, will be incorporated in this first volume; as well as the Lives of Ames and Herbert; with a preliminary Disquisition on the Introduction of the Arts of Printing and Engraving into this country; adorned with fac-simile cuts.

A Society of Physicians in London has been engaged, for some time past, in collecting materials for a new work, to be entitled the Annual Medical Register. They propose to comprise, in one volume, a complete account of the medical literature of the preceding year, together with an historical sketch of the discoveries and improvements in medicine and the collateral sciences; a report of the general state of health and disease in the metropolis; and a brief detail

detail of such miscellaneous occurrences within the same period, as may be deemed worthy of record.

Mr. RYLAND is composing a romance, to be entitled, *Francesco, or the Fool of Genius*, founded on the extraordinary life of Mazzaoli, celebrated as a painter, by the name of *Parmegiano*.

Dr. ADAMS's work on *Epidemics*, is almost through the press. It is an address to the public, particularly the legislative body, on the laws which govern those diseases, and on the late proposals for exterminating the small pox.

Mr. WEBBE is about to publish an edition of his most admired *Glees*, in three volumes, folio; containing each about one hundred pages.

Dr. CROUCH intends to read *Lectures on Music* at the Hanover-square Rooms in April. His third volume of *Specimens of the various Kinds of Music* will be published shortly; and he is engaged in preparing some other publications which are expected to be interesting to the musical world.

Dr. REID will commence his *Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine*, at his house in Grenville-street, on the 15th of March.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their Spring Course of *Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children*, on Monday, March the 20th; from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

A new edition of *Lardner's Works* is in considerable forwardness, and is to appear in monthly parts. The first part will make its appearance on the first of March, and the others in succession, on the first day of every month, or earlier, at the option of subscribers. It is calculated that the whole works will be comprised in about thirty-two parts, and that this will be the cheapest edition of the *Works of Lardner* ever published.

The Rev. ROBERT BLAND, author of *Edwyn and Elgiva*, and *Sir Everard*, has in the press a poetical romance in ten cantos, entitled, *the Four Slaves of Cythera*.

The Rev. J. GIRDLESTONE, is about to publish by subscription all the *Odes of PINDAR*, translated into English verse, with notes explanatory and critical.

Mr. C. MACARTNEY is preparing for publication a set of rules for ascertaining the situation and relations in the liv-

ing body of the principal blood-vessels, nerves, &c. concerned in surgical operations; to be illustrated with plates.

At a meeting of the *Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh*, on the 14th of January, Dr. Thomson read an interesting description and analysis of a particular variety of copper-glance, from North America. At the same meeting, Dr. John Barclay communicated some highly curious observations which he had made on the caudal vertebræ of the great sea snake, mentioned in a former number, which exhibit in their structure some admirable provisions of nature, not hitherto observed in the vertebræ of any other animal. Mr. Patrick Neill read an ample and interesting account of this new animal, collected from different sources, especially from letters of undoubted authority, which he had received from the Orkneys. He stated, however, that, owing to the tempestuous season, the head, fin, sternum, and dorsal vertebræ, promised some weeks ago to the University Museum of Edinburgh, had not yet arrived; but that he had received a note from Gilbert Meason, Esq. on whose estate in Stronsa, the sea-snake was cast, intimating, that they might be expected by the earliest arrivals from Orkney. In the mean time he submitted to the Society the first sketch of a generic character. The name proposed for this new genus was *Halsydryus*, (from *ἅλς*, the sea, and *ιδρύς*, a water-snake;) and as it evidently appeared to be the *Sœe-Ormen* described by Pontoppidan, in his *Natural History of Norway*, it was suggested that its specific name should be *H. Pontoppidani*.

Dr. KENTISH, of Bristol, has formed an establishment where the faculty may order heat or cold in any proportion to be applied to a patient either locally or generally.

The following account of a shock of an earthquake felt at Dunning in Perthshire, on the 13th of January, about two o'clock, A. M. is given by Mr. Peter Martin, surgeon of that place. He was returning home, at the time, on horseback, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a seemingly subterraneous noise; and his horse immediately stopping, he perceived that the sound proceeded from the north-west. After it had continued for half a minute, it became louder and louder, and apparently nearer, when, suddenly, the earth heaved perpendicularly, and with a tremulous, waving motion, seemed to roll or move in a south-



a south-east direction. The noise was greater during the shock than before it, and for some seconds after it was so loud, that it made the circumjacent mountains re-echo with the sound; after which, in the course of about half a minute it gradually died away. At this time the atmosphere was calm, dense and cloudy, and for some hours before and after there was not the least motion in the air. Fahrenheit's thermometer, when examined about half an hour after the shock, indicated a temperature of 15 degrees below the freezing point of water. The preceding day was calm and cloudy, thermometer at 8 A. M. 14°. at 8 P. M. 13°. The morning of the 18th was calm and cloudy, but the day broke up to sun-shine; thermometer at 8 A. M. 19°. at 8 P. M. 16°. If this shock had been succeeded by another equally violent, it must have damaged the houses; but we have not heard that it occasioned any injury.

A plan for the establishment of a Caledonian Asylum in London, for the maintenance and education of the sons and daughters of Scottish soldiers, sailors and marines, has been brought forward by the Highland Society. It is proposed that in this institution, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, the boys shall receive such preparatory instruction as may be necessary to qualify them for the royal navy, the army, merchant-service, or the fisheries. The girls are to receive an education suited to their condition in life; and it is proposed to introduce into the establishment certain manufactures or mechanical arts, adapted to their subsequent pursuits.

Mett's Brewery, a concern, which for magnitude, is scarcely equalled in the world, is soon to be sold by auction under a decree of the Court of Chancery. The following particulars will afford some idea of the extent of this establishment. The first lot comprizes the whole of the plant, that is, the brew-houses, ware-houses, mills, coppers, vats, with the dwelling-house, counting-houses, stables, and every other building upon the premises. These cost the proprietors £200,000. But the buyer of this lot will not purchase the buildings alone; he will also secure an establishment which has brewed 190,000 barrels of porter in the year, the sale of the greatest part of which, will in all probability, remain with the house, while it continues to supply good beer. One third of this quantity is sent into the country; and this part consists of high-priced porter, which yields a much better profit to

the brewer than the inferior kinds. The present owners have actually bought and pulled down three breweries, the whole trade of which is now accumulated in this in addition to their original customers, and the good will of the concern goes with this lot. 10l. per cent is required as a deposit at the time of purchase; 40l. per cent additional on the 13th February, 1810, and two years more are given for completing the payment. The stock of beer, hops, malt, &c. on hand; the horses, drays, butts, casks, to be taken at a valuation, and twelve months credit to be given on the amount of these if required. The present proprietors possessing a great number of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold public-houses, have had a valuation put upon them: the purchasers of the first lot may either buy a part or the whole of them. The amount of the freehold houses is 14,200l.; that of the leasehold 47,160l. The very patronage of this concern is an object. The proprietors appoint broad-coopers, appraisers, surveyors, &c. who are paid by the customers, without any charge to the house, and get nett incomes of 500l. or 1,000l. and one of them it is said, 2,000l. per annum. The house has for these ten years paid annually into their bankers hands from half a million to 800,000l.

The premium of a piece of plate of the value of fifty guineas, proposed by the African Institution for the greatest quantity of cotton, the growth of the west coast of Africa, imported into this country, has been adjudged to Messrs. John and Alexander Anderson, of Philpot-lane. The quantity imported by them was upwards of ten thousand weight, and it sold for 2s. 8d. per lb. These gentlemen have determined greatly to enlarge their cotton plantations on the river Sierra Leone, and their example is likely to be extensively followed. By means of the African institution a large supply of the Georgia Sea-island cotton seed, by far the most valuable kind, having been sent to the coast, it may be hoped that at no distant period, the importations from this quarter will fill up that chasm in the cotton market which the interruption of our commerce with America has occasioned. This is not the only benefit which we are likely to derive from an increased attention to Africa. A considerable quantity of African rice has been already imported into the West Indies, and a much larger importation may speedily be effected. In the present state of our West India colonies, this new and unexpected resource must prove

prove of the very first importance, and ought to be anxiously cherished.

In pursuance of the resolution of parliament passed in the last session, a national institution for promoting vaccination, is established under the management of a board which consists of the following members: Sir Lucas Pepys, Drs. Mayo, Heberden, Satterly, Bancroft, Sir Charles Blicke, Messrs. Chandler and Keate. The board have appointed the following officers:—director, Dr. Jenner; assistant director, James Moore, Esq. register, Dr. Hervey; principal vaccinator, J. C. Carpue, Esq. vaccinators at the stations, Messrs. T. Hale, Richard Lane, Edward Leese, S. Sawrey, and J. Vincent; and secretary, Mr. Charles Murray.

Mr. JAMES SCOTT, of Dublin, states, that he has found by repeated experiments, that platina possesses, on account of its imperceptible expansion, a great superiority over other materials for making the pendulum-spring of watches; but that arsenic must not be employed in consolidating it, as it would then be liable to expansion. When properly drawn it possesses self-sufficient elasticity for any extent of vibration; it coils extremely well, and if placed when coiled on the surface of a flat piece of metal, making one end of the spring fast, and marking exactly the other extremity, not the slightest expansion is visible when heat is applied. Mr. Scott farther remarks, that he has for a considerable time made use of platina for compensation curbs, and considers it as very superior to steel for every instrument of that kind.

To some enquiries respecting the smallest number of Galvanic combinations, and the smallest surface of plates that is sufficient to decompose the fixed alkalis; and also, the best solution for charging a battery so as to produce the greatest power, professor Davy has given the following answer.—“In my early experiments upon potassium, I often procured it by means of a battery of one thousand pairs of plates of copper and zinc of six inches square, charged with a solution of concentrated nitrous acid in about forty parts of water. This is the lowest power that I employed; but as some of the plates had been much corroded by former processes, I should conceive that a combination of eighty would be sufficient, provided the whole arrangement was perfect. The decomposition of the alkaline earths and ammonia by amalgamation or combination of their bases

may be accomplished by a much weaker combination, fifty plates of six or four inches square being adequate to produce sensible results. The potassium which I have used in various analytical enquiries lately carried on, has been all procured by chemical means, without the application of electricity. Potash may be decomposed by different processes, some of which are described in a paper which I am now reading before the Royal Society, but the best method is that which we owe to the ingenious researches of Messrs. Gay Lussac, and Thenard, and which is the first of this kind, by mere chemical attraction, made known. When melted potash is slowly brought into contact with iron turnings or filings, heated to whiteness, hydrogen gas is evolved, holding potassium in solution: and if one part of the iron tube or gun-barrel in which the experiment is made, be preserved cool, the metal is deposited in this part, being precipitated from the hydrogen gas by cooling. The potash is never procured quite so pure in this way as by electricity; but it is fit for analytical purposes, and I have obtained it with so little alloy, as to possess a specific gravity considerably below 8, water being 10. I have now by me a compact mass produced in an operation, which weighs nearly 100 grains.”

Ninety-two whales of a new species were stranded in Scapay Bay in Pomona, one of the Orkneys, a few days previous to a violent storm in December, 1806. Of this animal, never before figured by any naturalist, Dr. Traill, of Liverpool, gives the following description:—It belongs very clearly to the genus *delphinus*; the only hitherto described species of that genus which it at all resembles is the *delphinus orca*, or grampus; but it is distinguished from the latter by the shape of its snout, the shortness of its dorsal fin, the length and narrowness of its pectoral fins, the form and number of its teeth, and the colour of its belly and breast. Almost the whole body is black, smooth, and shining like oiled silk. The back and sides are jetty black; the breast and belly of a somewhat lighter colour. The general length of the full-grown ones is about twenty feet. The body is thick, the dorsal fin does not exceed two feet in length, and is rounded at the extremity. The pectoral fins are from six to eight feet in length, narrow and tapering to their extremities. The head is obtuse; the upper jaw projects several inches over the lower in a blunt process. It



It has a single spiracle. The full-grown have twenty-two subconoid sharp teeth, a little hooked. Among those stranded in Scabay Bay were many young ones, which, as well as the oldest, wanted teeth. The youngest measured about five feet in length, and were still sucklings. The females had two teats, larger than those of a cow, out of which the milk flowed when they were squeezed. These animals are gregarious, and follow one as their leader. They frequently enter the bays around the Orkney coast in quest of small fish, which seem to be their food. When one of them takes the ground, the rest surround and endeavour to assist their stranded companion: from this circumstance several of them are generally taken at once. They are inoffensive and rather timid, and may frequently be chased on shore by a few yaws. They are extremely fat and yield a considerable quantity of good oil. This new species Dr. Traill proposes to denominate *delphinus melas*.

Mr. Acton of Ipswich, having used a still containing 9 gallons, for distilling common water, essential oils and water refrigerated them with a tub which holds about 36 gallons, found it very inconvenient to change the water of the tub as often as it became hot, which it very soon did, after commencing distillation; he therefore contrived the following addition to the refrigerating part of the apparatus, which he has found to succeed so well, that he can now distil for any length of time without heating the water in the worm-tub above one degree, so that it never requires to be changed; the heat passes off entirely into the additional condenser, and when it exceeds

150 degrees, goes off by evaporation. The additional condenser consists of a trough three feet long, twelve inches deep, and fifteen inches wide, with a pewter pipe passing through the middle of it horizontally, about two inches in diameter, at the largest end next the still and gradually tapering to about three quarters of an inch at the smallest end which communicates with the top of the worm. The great simplicity of this contrivance and its utility render a fair trial of it in other stills very advisable; the small degree of heat which went to the water in the worm-tub shews, that the additional condenser performed nearly the whole of the condensation, and that therefore it is extremely probable, that a second pipe and trough added to the first, would perform the whole condensation effectually, without using any worm, and thus enable distillers to dispense with this expensive and troublesome part of the apparatus.

The first volume of a new Analysis of Chronology by Dr. HALE, is expected to appear this month. The work will form three quarto volumes.

Mr. J. ROLAND, fencing-master at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, intends to publish by subscription, a Treatise on the Art of Fencing, theoretically and experimentally explained, upon principles entirely new; chiefly designed for those who have acquired only a superficial knowledge of the use of the sword.

Dr. ROBERT RENNIE, of Kilsyth, will soon publish the additional parts of his work on the subject of Peat Moss, as a manure and as a soil.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.*

*Twelve Views of Canterbury Cathedral, drawn on the spot, etched and aquatinted by Charles Wild. Published by the Author, Taylor, Molteno, and others.*

THESE views are selected with much judgment, and drawn with spirit and fidelity; the aqua-tint has more force and breadth than is usual in that style of engraving; the descriptive part is written with considerable elegance; and the whole is creditable to the talents of Mr. Wild, both as an antiquary and an artist.

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*"The Columbiad," a Poem, by Joel Barlow, embellished with Engravings, by British Engravers, from designs by Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A. Printed and published at Philadelphia, 1807, for Conrad and Co.*

This is one of the finest specimens of the typographical art ever published, on either side of the Atlantic. The engravings (eleven in number,) are in the line manner, by Anker Smith, Bromley, Parker, Goulding, Schiavonetti, Cromek, Neagle, Heath, and Raimbach, who, with the

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printer

painter (Smirke,) appear to have been equally animated with the desire of shewing our transatlantic brethren the excellence of British art. If any were singled out from such a collection of beauties, perhaps the portrait of the author, and Hesper, appearing to Columbus in prison, by Anker Smith, and the Inquisition, by Schiavonetti, for engraving, and Cruelty presiding over the prison-ship, by Neagle, for sublimity of composition, though equally well engraved, might be selected as the best; they certainly rank among the finest book-prints of the present day. The Inquisition by Schiavonetti, must again be mentioned as one of the most exquisite specimens of the graphic art, that has ever appeared.

*The Holy Bible, with Engravings by British Artists, from celebrated Pictures of various Schools. By the Rev. John Hewlett, second part.*

This second number of graphic illustrations of sacred history, is continued with the same ability as the preceding, and is very creditable to the proprietor, the editor, and the engravers. There are five prints, and a beautiful map, in the present number, as follows:

Abraham and the three Angels; by Worthington, from Ludovico Caracci.

Jacob wrestling with an Angel, by J. Taylor, from Salvator Rosa.

The return of the Prodigal Son, by Heath, from Guercino.

Abraham offering Isaac, by Worthington, from Annibale Caracci.

King Ahasuerus and Esther, by Tomlinson, from Coypel.

The pictures, from which these engravings are taken, are from the best specimens of the painters: the first is a beautiful composition, and the story well told; the angels are truly angelic, and the whole every way worthy of Ludovico. The engraving is excellent.

The second is truly expressive of the style of Salvator Rosa; and Taylor's engraving of this print deserves the highest praise.

Heath's engraving after Guercino is clear and impressive, and the nude parts well managed.

Coypel's picture of Ahasuerus and Esther is too theatrical, too much like the actors of Racine; Esther is fainting too systematically: yet the mechanical part is well handled, and the perspective good. The engraving by Tomlinson is delicate, lucid, and well finished.

Worthington's landscape, containing

Abraham offering Isaac on a mount, from An. Carracci, is happily varied; the foreground forcible, and the distance clear and tender; the figures are too small, and not sufficiently prominent to meet criticism.

*The art of Painting Transparencies, by Edward Orme. Published by the Author.*

To the admirers of transparent prints and drawings, this will prove an acquisition; as it contains sufficient instructions for this innocent amusement, and will no doubt please the ladies, to whom it is particularly addressed, and afford them much amusement.

*The Little Mountaineer, painted by A. W. Devis, Esq. Engraved by E. Scriven, Historical engraver to her R. H. the Princess of Wales. Published by Clay and Scriven.*

The subject of this interesting little picture, is a fine healthy chubby girl, of about five years of age, pulling a lamb by the ear, that is entangled in a thicket. Every part of the child is well-drawn, and beautifully finished, and the union of the graver and stipple is uncommonly happy, and gives additional beauty to the print. To Mr. Devis, much praise is due for the interest he has given to a portrait (the daughter of Sir James Cockburn), and for the correct costume with which he has decked his "Little Mountaineer," so unlike the theatrical ballet-dancing misses and masters that daily obtrude themselves, with every gaudy colour, on the tired eye; the demi-tint that is thrown over the right arm is judicious, and prevents a spottiness of lights. The engraving of the face, neck, and left foot, is in the most delicate style of stippling, as is every other part of the flesh; while the drapery, hair, water, and foliage is most forcibly touched with the graver. On the whole it is one of the most beautiful prints of infantine simplicity, that has for a long time past made its appearance.

*Venus and Luna. Drawn by Huet Villiers, engraved in Mezzotinto, by Charles Turner: published by Ackermann.*

The engraving of this pair of prints is extremely good, but mezzotinto is not the proper style for translating a soft and elegantly coloured drawing, for which it is too forcible and abrupt. Mr. Turner's engravings, from the academicians of his own name, or the paintings of Hoppner or Shee, accords better, because they are in a more congenial style. The subjects of these prints are happily conceived, and the faces are beautiful; yet their allegorical character would have been better preserved,



served, had the moon in the one, and the star in the other, been more distinct, and the faces less made out. The drawings, from which these engravings are made, were exhibited at the last year's exhibition, in Brook-street, and met with much and deserved applause.

*Lady Heatcote, drawn by R. Corway, R. A. Engraved by Agar: published by Ackermann.*

An elegant companion to Mrs. Duff, and equally well drawn and engraved: the bosom, however, is too meretricious, and more exposed than any modest English woman would like hers to be in public; her ladyship's beauty requires no such false baits to attraction. The figure is light, airy, and fancifully imagined, and the engraver has kept pace with the tried abilities of Mr. Corway, in this line of art.

*Mrs. Clarke. Drawn and engraved by Adam Buck, of Friar-street.*

A portrait of this celebrated character, to whom the nation is under such great and lasting obligations, for the last interesting exposure of corrupt practices, which have at once degraded and ruined the country, cannot fail to find numerous purchasers at the present moment. It is finely drawn by Mr. Buck from the life, and is a specimen of British beauty, which could not perhaps be exceeded in any part of the world. It is proper to guard the public against a pretended portrait of Mrs. Clarke, published by Holland.

*Catalogue raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Most Honorable the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland-house, comprising a List of the Pictures, with illustrative Anecdotes, &c. &c. by J. Britton, F.S.A.*

*An Historical Account of Corsham house, in Wiltshire, the Seat of Paul Cobb Merbuen, esq. with a Catalogue of his celebrated Collection of Pictures, &c. by the same author, and published by Longman and Co.*

The comprehensive titles of the above two useful little works, render an analysis unnecessary. They are executed with fidelity and taste, the anecdotes are characteristic, and the biographical memoirs concise and well written. The former work is embellished with a correct plan, and a beautifully engraved frontispiece, by Bond, from a correct perspective view of the Marquis's new gallery, by J. C. Smith; and the latter with a plan and view of Corsham house, engraved by J. C. Smith, from a drawing by the author. They form entertaining pocket companions to the two noble collections of pictures

they describe; and are chatty, pleasant Ciceronis; good-humouredly pointing out the beauties of each, equally divested of the dogmatizing critic, and the dull catalogue writer of mere names and titles.

Mr. Wild, the celebrated archæological draftsman, and author of the description of Canterbury cathedral, is pursuing his researches into English antiquities, with indefatigable industry, and will shortly publish a similar work on the beautiful and elaborate cathedral of York.

On Monday, the 23d ult. the lectures at the Royal Academy commenced with the inauguration lecture of Anthony Carlisle, esq. the new professor of anatomy; who, with a zeal and promptitude that cannot be too much commended, commenced a course of lectures on anatomy within two months after his election to the professor's chair. Mr. Carlisle began with an eulogium and biographical account of his much lamented predecessor, the late John Sheldon, esq. and gave a slight but spirited sketch of his professional life from the commencement of his studies under the celebrated Hunter, to the time of his death; and delicately alluded to the melancholy mental eclipse, that occasionally deprived the academy of his regular assistance, and finally England of one of its greatest ornaments. An unfortunate malady (said Professor Carlisle) from whose encroaching inroads none of us are free. Mr. Carlisle is a man of a cultivated mind, and who appears to have made the philosophy of the fine arts his peculiar study, and is therefore, well qualified for the academical honour, with which he has so justly been invested. His eulogium on the Greeks and their Style of Sculpture was as justly delineated as it was true. He apologized to the Professor of Painting if he should appear to make inroads on his province, and by a poetical simile, added, that if he was prevented from occasionally skirting his lines of demarkation, he should scarcely know how to accommodate the science of anatomy to the studies of the artist. After expatiating to the students on the antiquity, utility, and other qualities of the science of anatomy, he proceeded to a general explanation of the component parts of man, as divided into head, trunk, and extremities, with their greater subdivisions, and by a method as novel as it is likely to be useful, he described geometrical diagrams on the body of the model, (the celebrated Gregson, who is reckoned to approach

approach nearer to the proportions of Lord Elgin's admirable Theseus than any other known model, correctly dividing the abdomen, and its region, into more accurate proportions, than by former methods, and every artist is indebted to the learned professor, for the ease with which he may now acquire this elementary branch of the fine arts. Professor Carlisle has wisely promised to abandon technical terms as much as possible, which will certainly make the science more easy of acquisition. Mr Carlisle has since continued his lectures with unabated success.

The Exhibition of the Works of Living British Artists was opened on Monday, the thirteenth ult. at the rooms of the British Institution, Pall Mall, and reflects great honour on the English school of art, though not so numerous as in former years.

England wanted but a school of art to seat her among the most civilized nations of Europe; and to the honour of the present reign, this desirable end is at length obtained.

In the present exhibition the enquiry is naturally directed to those pictures that the learned committee of the institution have stamped with the reward of merit; although by the competition of Sharp and Mulready; Dawe and Hilton; Linnel and Chalon; the utmost abilities of the committee were certainly called forth; yet, perhaps, never were works of art more nicely balanced, and certainly never was the decision of an institution more just; and, as only one in each class could be victors, the unsuccessful candidates have most honourably failed.

In the class of history and poetry the powers of the mind are nearly equalled. Hilton, in the Red Cross Knight, has soared into the regions of ideal horror, and has successfully wielded the baton of Raffaele. This monster is, perhaps, the most horrific on canvas, after the dragon of Raffaele, now in the Napoleon Mu-

seum, at Paris; but in choice of subject, and in finishing, has his rival beaten him. Dawe has wisely chosen his subject from Nature and Britannia's favourite son, his Imogen is as charming as imagination can suggest; the surrounding spectators admirably grouped, the landscape well contrived, and the whole finished just to such a point, as not to destroy grandeur of style.

In the class of familiar life, the superiority of mind is due to Sharp, and of finishing to Mulready. The mechanism of the art cannot be carried farther than the furniture and parts of the latter's carpenter's shop. It is merely a shop, kitchen, and some figures; no story is told; no action is expressed. Sharp's music master, on the contrary, is all action, all mind; the foot of the boy and the finger of the master are both in unison; their eyes and attention are directed to the same object, and the archness of the female stopping her ears from the dull monotony of a juvenile learner of the violin, is wit—it is “true humour to advantage dressed:” the society is too refined for low humour. It combines the excellencies without the grossness of the Dutch school, from which may the litany of the British school ever be, “Good Lord deliver us.” Every true lover of art will be pleased to hear that Mr. T. Hope has purchased this beautiful picture for 100 guineas.

Of the landscapes less shall be said, as they possess a lower degree of excellence, as operations of the mental powers than the two foregoing classes. They are even more on a par than those, but the promising appearance of such a youth as Linnel deserved, and has obtained, its just reward; however, Chalon's landscape must not be forgotten as one of the best in the room.

*At the request of several Correspondents, we shall, in future, give notice of all large sales of works of art; and therefore solicit information on that head.*

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Three Quartetts for two Violins, a Tenor and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to His Excellency Count Rasoumoffsky, Privy Counsellor to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by Louis Van Breethoven, Esq.*

THESE learned, highly-ingenious, and valuable Quartetts, abound in original and bold ideas. Lovers, however, as we profess ourselves to be of science and sound theory, we must in candor

say, that this great master sometimes indulges too far in chromatic and far-fetched evolutions in his melody, and evinces in the almost constantly elaborate disposition of his parts, a determination to be original, even at the expence too often of being also crude, quaint, and dissonant. In saying this, however, we do not suffer ourselves to lose sight of Mr. Breethoven's high pretension to our commendation as

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a composer of the first order of merit, and a profound harmonist. The pieces before us, are so far proofs both of the native force of his imagination and his rich stock of resources in harmonical erudition, that they alone would be sufficient to maintain the reputation he has so justly acquired, or to raise into notice an unknown name. The whole of the present work, with the exception of a few passages, falling under the objection we have been making, is worthy of the greatest abilities; and at once displays a command of fancy and mastery of combination and arrangement that must delight every tasteful and cultivated ear.

*Studio per il Piano forte, and its Continuation, in Two Volumes, each consisting of forty-two Exercises; intended to facilitate the Progress of those who study that Instrument. Composed, and the leading Fingers marked to each Passage, by J. B. Cramer, Esq. First Vol. 1l. 1s. second 1l. 6s.*

We class these volumes amongst the most useful in their kind, that have, for a long while, come under our critical notice. The variety and variously-turned passages by which the pages are occupied; the happy solution of practical difficulties; the comprehensive field Mr. Cramer has taken; together with the equal distribution of exercise to both hands, and the useful hints thrown out by the fingering affixed to certain intricate changes of position, give great value to the publication, and lay the arduous and emulous practitioner under no trivial obligation to the ingenious author.

*A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mr. Woelffl, by C. Neate.*

This Sonata consists of three movements, the styles of which so far accord as to fall under the same general observations; the same disapproval, and the same commendation. They are all ingenious, but all stiff and cramped; scientific, but affected and dissonant; cannot be rejected for any thing that is wrong, nor admired for any thing that is beautiful. The ear is now and then, especially in the minuet, attracted by a bar expected to lead to something melodiously satisfactory and conclusive, but is as often disappointed. We are led through a variety of foreign keys, obviously hunted after by the composer; and after a wild evolution of modulated eccentricities find ourselves at the close, without any satisfactory or consistent impression. But no want of natural ability, no lack of science, are any where perceivable; so that, notwithstanding these objections,

we shall be led to expect much from Mr. Neate's future efforts, when he has simplified his ideas, and regulated his judgment.

*"O Fairest of all Creatures;" a Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. Elliot. 1s 6d.*

This little ballad possesses much beauty of melody, and bespeaks no small degree of taste and feeling. The subject of the air (though not particularly happy in the expression of the words that fall under the second bar), is round and smooth, and the passages succeed each other with an easy, natural and connected effect. Indeed, we see so much promise in the composition, taken en masse, that we hope Mr. J. Elliot will, by the extent of its circulation, be encouraged to proceed in the cultivation of this species of composition.

*Sonata for the Piano forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin (ad libitum). Composed and dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by Mrs. Miles. 5s.*

A fertility and sprightliness of fancy form the chief characteristics of this sonata. Of its profound science, or happy choice of bass, we will not speak; but the variety, attraction, and analogy of the greater part of the passages, demand our commendation. The composition, taken in the aggregate, is certainly very creditable to Mrs. Miles's taste and ingenuity, and, when well performed, cannot but ensure admiration to its fair authoress.

*A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, as performed by the celebrated Miss Randles. Composed by J. Blewitt. 5s.*

This sonata, in which we find introduced as its middle movement, the favorite Welsh air of "Ar Hyd y nos," is not without merit. The passages have a natural and easy flow, and are not wanting in connection. The subject of the rondo is pleasing, the movements relieve each other, and the aggregate effect is by no means discreditable to Mr. Blewitt's taste and fancy.

*A Military Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute (ad libitum). Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 2s.*

This divertimento consists of a march, an andante in triple times, and a short presto movement, in two crotchets. The march is bold and open in its style, and is well relieved by the second movement, while the third possesses a pleasantness and gaiety which cannot but very generally please.

*Four English Ariettos. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by E. Phelps. 5s.*

These ariettos are written in a smooth, simple, and familiar, style, and will not fail to please those who are partial to natural, unaffected, and expressive melody. The accompaniment, which, perhaps, altogether consists too much of the *arpeggio*, is not without taste and meaning; nor does it add inconsiderably to the general interest of the compositions.

*Three Sonatas, with six progressive Preludes for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Louisa Dillon, by F. Fiorillo. 6s.*

Mr. Fiorillo has, in the publication before us, presented juvenile practioners on the instrument for which it is designed three attractive and improving exercises. The passages are well disposed for the inexperienced hand of the *tyro*, and an easy natural flow of ideas qualify the whole to gratify the general ear.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin. Composed and dedicated to the Rev. C. Macarthy, by S. F. Rimbault. 4s.*

We find in this sonata considerable ingenuity. The melodial part of the

composition is easy, pleasant, and spirited; and the bass and accompaniment exhibit science and contrivance. For practitioners who have not arrived at the higher stages of execution, Mr. Rimbault's sonata will be found both agreeable and useful.

*The Shepherdess, a Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by Julian Rusby, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.*

The introduction to this rondo is truly pastoral, and the movement to which it leads is of that light, airy, and fanciful cast which cannot but gratify the general ear. To all those practitioners who have not advanced to the higher stages of execution, the *Shepherdess* will prove highly acceptable, as being not only agreeable to the ear, but improving to the finger.

*Air Militaire and Polacca for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. Hudgk. 3s.*

The first of the two movements comprised in this publication is bold and nervid in its subject; and the second is conceived with sprightliness and taste. The passages, in both, are connected and *conformable*, and bespeak invention and a well-regulated imagination.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1809.*

PARALYSIS .....	1
Hypochondriasis .....	7
Dyspepsia .....	2
Febris .....	3
Catarh .....	3
Amenorrhœa .....	2
Leucorrhœa .....	1
Pthysis .....	9
Morbi Cutanei .....	2
Morbi Infantiles .....	4

A case of palsy has, this last month, been under the Reporter's care. It is a most melancholy disease, and more especially as it in general occurs in persons of vigorous minds and habits of intellectual exertion and activity. Intemperance is sometimes a cause of this complaint, but frequently it is not an intemperance in intoxicating liquors, but in business which requires a peculiar degree of accuracy and laborious recollection. This is the second instance which the Reporter has been witness to, in which the subject of the paralytic attack has, through life, been remarkably abstemi-

ous, but has stretched and strained his faculties by a laudable exertion to secure for himself and his family the reasonable luxuries of life and a dignified independence.

Labour is the lot of man; and, perhaps, his most genuine luxury. It is necessary to his health, when it is not essential to his subsistence. But as a person may be righteous over much, so he may be industrious over much; which, however, is not an ordinary error. We more frequently die of inertness than of excessive action. If the motions continually going on in the interior of our frame were for a moment stopped, death would ensue; and the voluntary is equally required for our nervous welfare as involuntary action for our physical preservation. The patient above alluded to observed, that "it was very strange a man should be so ill and not know it." The doctors whom he saw, and the medicines which he took, were to him the only indications



cations of his disease. But this is very frequent in paralytic affections. A man may have the muscles of his face distorted without being aware of it, except from the testimony of a friend, or the reflexion of a mirror; unfortunately, or perhaps, fortunately, there is, in these cases, no mirror for the mind, which, on that account, is seldom conscious of its own decay. A withering of the memory is in general the earliest symptom of incipient imbecility.

Next to paralysis, ranks that melancholic depression of the spirits, a kind of mental palsy, which is often marked by an inaptitude approaching to an incapacity for the most trifling exertion. In such instances, the possession of that opulence which affords a man the exterior conveniences and accommodations of life, is an unfortunate circumstance in his fate. To use exertion for the valetudinary purpose of gaining health seldom succeeds; but, on the contrary, indulges and confirms that hypochondriasis which it is intended to cure. The more a man's mind is drawn off from himself, the better is it for his comfort and well-being. By not thinking of our own interest we most effectually, although indirectly, promote it. Not a merely sentimental, but an acting benevolence is required to avert those attacks of unreasonable dejection, which are most apt to oppress amiable, but at the same time indolent, minds. Some of our finest writers have regretted the completion of their most elaborate works. When Gibbon had finished his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, which will ever remain a monument of his genius, his taste, and his intellectual energies, he laments rather than rejoices at the conclusion of his task; this employment, combined, perhaps, with a prospect of fame from the result of it, constituted the happiest moments of his life.

The gigantic author of the English Dictionary complained of his morbid in-

dolence. Johnson fancied that he had done nothing when he had achieved the greatest literary work that had ever, perhaps, been executed by any unassisted individual. But after that edifice of talent had been completed, he almost wept over its accomplishment. Some passages in the preface to his great work are the most perfect models of the pathetic to be found in the English language: they exhibit the *heart*, rather than the *art*, of eloquence. Johnson was a most exquisite specimen of hypochondriasis, and is sufficient to make hypochondriasis respectable, although the subjects of it may be objects of compassion. Johnson, had he not been himself rich in the faculties of conversation, would have been a mendicant for society. But society fortunately courted him. In the latter part of his life he seemed almost to live upon tea and talking. In a less advanced stage he was self-indulgent in the exhilaration of the bottle; but that, by the advice of his physicians, he afterwards resolutely resigned. This reformation, however, did not abate his relish for social intercourse. This account of Dr. Johnson is not a literary anecdote merely, but a medical case—an instance of the morbid phenomena which may be produced by the influence of the imagination acting upon, and perhaps partly produced by, an enervated corporeal constitution.

The Reporter prescribed the other day to an hypochondriac of some talent, and much refinement of feeling, to be a hermit in abstinence, but not in solitude; and this he has recommended in many former instances; in some of which, the practical adoption of the maxim has been attended with signal and speedy advantage.

“Be not solitary, be not idle.”

February 21, 1809, J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

### SPAIN.

Twenty-Fifth Bulletin of the Army of Spain. BENEVENTE, Jan. 5.—His Majesty being informed that the English army was reduced to less than 20,000 men, resolved upon moving his head-quarters from Astorga to Benevente, where he will remain some days, and from whence he will proceed to take a central position at Valladolid, leaving to the

Duke of Dalmatia the task of destroying the English army.

The rear-guard of the English, by accepting battle at Prievias, had hoped to enable the left column, which was chiefly composed of Spaniards, to form its junction at Villa Franca. He also hoped to gain a night, in order more completely to evacuate Villa Franca. We found in the hospital at Villa Franca



Franca 300 English sick or wounded. The English burnt in that town a large magazine of flour and corn. They also destroyed several artillery carriages, and killed 500 of their horses. We have already counted 1600 of them left dead on the roads. The amount of the prisoners is considerable, and increases every moment. In the cellars of the town we found several English soldiers who had died from drunkenness.

The head of Merle's division, forming part of the Duke of Dalmatia's corps, came up with the advanced guard on the 3d. At four P. M. it reached the rear guard of the English, who were upon the heights of Prievas, a league before Villa Franca, consisting of 5000 infantry and 600 cavalry. This position was a very fine position, and difficult to attack. General Merle made his dispositions. The infantry advanced, beat the charge, and the English were entirely routed. The difficulty of the ground did not permit the cavalry to charge, and only 200 prisoners were taken. We had some 50 men killed or wounded. General Colbert advanced to see if the cavalry could form; his hour was arrived—a ball struck him in the forehead, and he lived but a quarter of an hour. There are two roads from Astorga to Villa Franca. The English took the right, the Spaniards the left; they marched without order—were cut off and surrounded by the Hanoverian chasseurs. A General of Brigade and a whole division laid down their arms.

The head-quarters of the Duke of Dalmatia were, on the 4th in the evening, at the distance of ten leagues from Lugo. On the 2d his Majesty reviewed at Astorga the divisions of Laborde and Loison, which form the army of Portugal. These troops see the English flying, and burn with impatience to get up with them.

Since the 27th ult. we have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, among whom are 1500 English. We have taken also more than 400 baggage-waggons, 15 waggons of firelocks, their magazines, and hospitals. The English retreat in disorder, leaving magazines, sick, wounded, and equipage. They will experience a still greater loss, and if they be able to embark, it is probable it will not be without the loss of half their army. We found in the barns several English who had been hanged by the Spaniards—his Majesty was indignant and ordered the barns to be burnt. The peasants, whatever may be their resentment, have no right to attempt the lives of the stragglers of either army. His Majesty has ordered the English prisoners to be treated with all the respect due to soldiers who have manifested liberal ideas, and sentiments of honour. On the 4th, at night, the Duke of Dalmatia's head-quarters were ten leagues from Lugo.

We have received the confirmation of the news announcing the arrival of the 7th corps, under General Gouvion St. Cyr, at Barce-

lona. He entered that place on the 17th. On the 15th, he fell in with the troops commanded by Generals Reding and Vives, and completely dispersed them. He took from them 6 pieces of cannon, 30 caissons, and 3000 men. By means of the junction of the 7th corps with the troops under General Duhesme, we have a large army at Barcelona.

When his Majesty was at Tordesillas, he had his head quarters in the outward buildings of the Royal Convent of St. Clair. It was to this convent that the mother of Charles V. had retired, and where she died. The Convent of St. Clair was built on the scite of a Moorish palace, of which about two halls remain in fine preservation. The Abbess was presented to the Emperor. She is 75 years of age, and for 65 years she had not gone out of her cloisters. She was considerably moved when she passed the threshold; but she conversed with the Emperor with much presence of mind, and obtained several favours for her friends.

*Twenty-Sixth Bulletin.*

After General Gouvion de St. Cyr entered Barcelona, he proceeded to the Lobregat, and forced the enemy's intrenched camp, and took 25 pieces of cannon. He then took Tarragona, a place of great importance.

The troops of the kingdom of Italy have covered themselves with glory—their conduct has sensibly affected the Emperor. They are in truth chiefly composed of the corps formed by his Majesty in the campaign of the year five. The Italian picked men are as wise as they are brave; they have given rise to no complaint, and have shewn the greatest courage. Since the time of the Romans, the people of Italy had not made war in Spain. Since the Romans, no epoch has been so glorious for the Italian arms.

The army of the kingdom of Italy is already 80,000 strong and good soldiers. These are the guarantees which that fine country has of being no longer the theatre of war. His Majesty has removed his head-quarters from Benevente to Valladolid. He received to-day all the constituted authorities.

Ten of the worst of the lowest ranks have been put to death. They are the same who massacred General Cevallos, and who for so long a time have oppressed the better sort of people.

His Majesty has ordered the suppression of the Dominican Convent, in which one Frenchman was killed. He testified his satisfaction at the Convent of San Penete, whose monks are enlightened men, who, far from having preached war and disorder, of having shewn themselves greedy of blood and murder, have employed all their cares and efforts to calm the people and bring them back to good order. Several Frenchmen owe their lives to them. The Emperor wished to see these religious men; and, when he was in-

formed



formed they were of the Benedictine order, which has always rendered itself illustrious in literature and science, both in France and Italy, he condescended to express the satisfaction he felt at owing this obligation to them. In general, the clergy of this city are good. The monks who are dangerous are the fanatic Dominicans who had got possession of the Inquisition, and who having bathed their hands in the blood of a Frenchman, had the sacrilegious cowardice to swear on the Gospel that the unfortunate man who was demanded of them was not dead, but had been carried to an hospital, and who afterwards owned, that after he had been killed he was thrown into a well where he had been found. Barbarians and hypocrites, who preach intolerance, excite discord and blood, you are not the ministers of the gospel. The period when Europe beheld, without indignation, the massacre of Protestants celebrated by illuminations in great cities, can never be revived. The blessings of toleration are the first rights of man; it is the first maxim of the gospel, because it is the first attribute of charity. If there was a time when some false teachers of the Christian religion preached intolerance, they had not then in view the interests of Heaven, but those of their temporal influence; they wished to be powerful amongst ignorant people. When a monk, a theologian, a bishop, a pope, preaches intolerance, he preaches his own condemnation; he gives himself up to be the laughing-stock of nations.

General Davenoy proceeded with 500 cavalry to Toro. He came up with 2 or 300 men, the remains of the insurrection. He charged them, and killed or took the greater part. The Colonel of the Dutch hussars was wounded in the charge.

*Twenty Seventh Bulletin.*

*Valladolid, Jan. 2.*—The Duke of Dalmatia after the battle of Prievias, proceeded to expel the English from the post of Piedra Fella. He there took 1500 English prisoners, five pieces of cannon, and several caissons. The enemy was obliged to destroy a quantity of baggage and stores. The precipices were filled with them. Such were their precipitate flight and confusion, that the divisions of Lorge and Lahoussaye found among the deserted baggage, waggons filled with gold and silver; it was part of the treasure of the English army. The property fallen into our hands is estimated at two millions.

On the 4th, at night, the French advanced-guard was at Castillo and Nocedo. On the 5th, the enemy's rear-guard was come up with at Pueste and Ferren, the moment it was going to blow up a bridge: a charge of cavalry rendered the attempt useless. It was the same at the bridge of Cruciel.

On the 5th, at night, Lorge and Lahoussaye's division were at Constantine, and the enemy a short distance from Lugo. On the 6th, the Duke of Dalmatia was on his march to reach that city.

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The English army suffers considerably; it has no longer ammunition and baggage, and half the English cavalry is on foot. Since our departure from Benievente up to the 5th instant, we counted on the road 1800 English horses, that had been killed.

The remains of Romana's army are found wandering about in all directions. The remains of the army of Majorca, of Iberia, of Barcelona, and of Naples, are made prisoners.

General Maupetet, on the side of Zamora, with his brigade of dragoons, having come up with a column of 800 men, charged and dispersed them, and killed or took the greater part.

The Spanish peasantry of Galicia and Leon have no mercy on the English. Notwithstanding the strictest orders to the contrary, we every day find a number of English assassinated.

The head quarters of the Duke of Elchingen are at Villa Franca, on the confines of Galicia and Leon. The Duke of Belluno is on the Tagus. The whole of the Imperial guard is concentrated at Valladolid. The cities of Valladolid, of Palencia, Segovia, Avilla, Astorga, Leon, &c. have sent numerous deputations to the King.

The flight of the English army, the dispersion of the remains of the armies of Romana and Estremadura, and the evils which the troops of the different armies inflict upon the country, rally the provinces round the legitimate authority. The city of Madrid has particularly distinguished itself—28,500 heads of families have taken the oath of allegiance upon the holy sacrament. The citizens have promised his Imperial Majesty, that if he will place his brother on the throne, they will serve him with all their efforts, and defend him with all their means.

*Twenty Eighth Bulletin.*

*Valladolid, Jan. 13.*—The part of the treasure of the enemy which has fallen into our hands is 1,800,000 francs.—The inhabitants assert that the English have carried off from eight to ten millions.

The English General deeming it impossible that the French infantry and artillery should have followed him, and gained upon him a certain number of marches, particularly in mountains so difficult as those of Galicia, thought he could only be pursued by cavalry and sharpshooters. He took therefore the position of Castro on his right, supported by the river Tombago, which passes by Lugo, and is not fordable.

The Duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 6th in presence of the enemy. He employed the 7th and 8th in reconnoitring the enemy, and collecting his infantry and artillery, which were still in the rear. He formed his plan of attack. The left only of the enemy was attackable—he manœuvred on their left.—His dispositions required some movements on the 8th, the Duke being determined to attack

on the 9th—but the enemy retreated in the night, and in the morning our advanced guard entered Lugo. The enemy left 300 sick in the hospitals; a part of 18 pieces of cannon, and 300 waggons of ammunition. We made 700 prisoners.

The town and environs of Lugo are choaked with the bodies of English horses. Upwards of 2500 horses have been killed in the retreat. The weather is dreadful—rain and snow fall continually.

The English are marching to Corunna in great haste, where they have 400 transports. They have already lost baggage, ammunition, a part even of their material artillery, and upwards of 3000 prisoners. On the 10th, our advanced guard was at Betanzos, a short distance from Corunna. The Duke of Elchingen is with his corps near Lugo.

In reckoning the sick, stragglers, those who have been killed by the peasants, and made prisoners by our troops, we may calculate the loss of the English at one-third of their army. They are reduced to 18,000 men, and are not yet embarked. From Sahagun they retreated 150 leagues in bad weather, worse roads, through mountains, and always closely pursued at the point of the sword.

It is difficult to conceive the folly of their plan of campaign. It must not be attributed to the General who commands, and who is a clever and skilful man, but to that spirit of hatred and rage which animates the English ministry. To push forward in this manner 30,000 men, exposing them to destruction, or to flight as their only resource, is a conception which can only be inspired by the spirit of passion, or the most extravagant presumption. The English Government is like the liar in the play, who has told the same untruth so often, that at last he believes it himself.

Lugo was pillaged and sacked by the enemy. We cannot impute these disasters to the English general: it is the usual and inevitable effect of forced marches and precipitate retreat. The inhabitants of the kingdoms of Leon and Galicia hold the English in horror. Under this head, the events that have taken place are equivalent to a great victory.

Zamora, whose inhabitants had been animated by the presence of the English, shut their gates against General Maupetit: General Dorneau proceeded against it with four divisions—he scaled the city, took it, and put the most guilty to the sword. Galicia is the province of Spain which manifests the best disposition, it receives the French as deliverers, who have relieved them at once from foreigners and from anarchy. The Bishop of Lugo, and the clergy of the whole province, manifest the wisest sentiments.

Valladolid has taken the oath to King Joseph. Six men the leaders of revolt and massacre of the French, have been condemned to death. Five have been executed. The

clergy asked pardon for the sixth, who is the father of four children. His Majesty commuted his sentence, and said, he wished thereby to testify his satisfaction of the good conduct of the secular clergy of Valladolid on several important occasions.

*Twenty-Ninth Bulletin.*

*Valladolid, Jan. 16.*—The Duke of Belluna, on the 13th, defeated the Spaniards who were retreating in the direction of Alcazar, under the commander Penegas, who was killed in the action. The consequence of this battle was the surrender of two generals, 300 officers, and 12,000 men.

[This Bulletin also contains a recapitulation of the Addresses of the Council of State, and other public bodies, at Madrid, to Napoleon.]

*Thirtieth Bulletin.*

*Valladolid, Jan. 21.*—The Duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on the 12th inst. Having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the mean while General Franceschi ascended the river, made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took six officers and 60 soldiers prisoners.

On the 13th, the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrible, and was felt at the distance of three leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded, the numbers of which, according to spies and deserters, amounts to 3000 or 4000 men. The English were in the meanwhile occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea shore. The commandant of the forest of St. Philip, suspecting the fate intended for his fortification, refused to admit them in it.

On the evening of the 14th we saw a fresh convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the divisions of Merle and Mermet occupied the heights of Villahoa, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed. Our right wing was stationed on the point where the road from Corunna to Lugo, and that from Corunna to Santiago meet. The left was placed behind the village of Elvina. The enemy was stationed behind some beautiful heights.

The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of twelve pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that the Duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermet, which



which overthrew them, and drove them from the village of Elvina. The 2d regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory. General Jardon, at the head of the voltigeurs, wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy, driven from his positions, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark, it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy availed himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted on the field of battle more than eight hundred of their dead bodies, among which was the body of General Hamilton, and those of two other general officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men, and four pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1500 horses, which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 150 wounded.

The Colonel of the 47th regiment distinguished himself. An Ensign of the 31st infantry killed with his own hand an English officer who had endeavoured to wrest from him his eagle. The General of Artillery, Bomgeat, and Colonel Fontenay, have signalled themselves.

At day-break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 18th, the whole had disappeared.

The Duke of Dalmatia had caused a cannonade to be discharged upon the vessels from the fort of Santiago. Several transports ran aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the Palloza (a large manufactory, &c, in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped), 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects, belonging to the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, and deserters, is, that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 2500 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation, 6500 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on board their vessels are harassed and dejected. In any other season

of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days, and the length of the nights, are very favourable to an army on their retreat.

Of the 38,000 men whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 24,000 will return to England.

The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Galicia, consisted of 16,000 men, is reduced to less than 5,000, who are wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The kingdom of Leon, the province of Zamora, and all Galicia, which the English had been desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued.

The General of Division Lapisse has sent patrols into Portugal, who have been well received there.

General Maupetit has entered Salamanca; he met there some sick of the English troops.

*Thirty-first Bulletin.*

The English Regiments bearing the numbers 42, 50, and 52, have been entirely destroyed in the battle of the 16th, near Corunna. Not 60 men of each of these corps embarked. The General in chief, Moore, has been killed in attempting to charge at the head of his brigade, with a view of restoring the fortune of the day. Fruitless efforts. This troop was dispersed, and its General slain in the midst of it. General Baird had been already wounded. He passed through Corunna to get on board his ship, and he did not get his wound dressed till he got on board; it is reported that he died on the 19th. After the battle of the 16th, a dreadful scene took place at Corunna. The English entered in confusion and consternation. The English army had landed more than eighty pieces of cannon: only twelve were re-embarked; the remainder has been taken or lost; and by a return, we find ourselves in possession of sixty pieces of English cannon. Independent of two millions of treasure which the army has taken from the English, it appears that a still more considerable sum has been cast away among the rocks and precipices which bordered the road from Astorga to Corunna. The peasants and the soldiers have collected a great quantity of silver among the rocks. In the engagements which took place during the retreat, and prior to the battle of Corunna, two English Generals were killed, and three wounded. Gen Crawford is named among the last. The English have lost every thing that constitutes an army—Generals, artillery, horses, baggage, ammunition, magazines. On the 17th, at day-break we were masters of the heights that command the road to Corunna, and the batteries were playing upon the English convoy. The result was, that many of the ships were unable to get out, and were taken in the capitulation of Corunna.

na. Five hundred English horses were also taken still alive, 16,000 muskets, and a great deal of battering cannon, abandoned by the enemy. A great number of magazines are full of preserved provisions (*munitions confectionnées*), which the English wished to carry off but were obliged to leave behind. A powder-magazine, containing 200,000lbs. weight of powder, has also fallen into our hands. The English, surprised by the issue of the battle of the 16th, have not had time to destroy their magazines. There were 300 English sick in the hospital. We found in the port, seven English ships—three loaded with horses, and four with troops. They could not get out. The fortress of Corunna is of an extent which secures it from a *coup de main*. It was therefore impossible to enter it before the 20th, in virtue of the annexed capitulation. In Corunna we found above 200 pieces of Spanish cannon. The French Consul Fourcroy, the General Quesnel, and his staff; M. Bougars, Officer of Ordnance; M. Taboureau, auditor; and 350 French soldiers or seamen, who had been made prisoners either in Portugal or on board the ship *Atlas*, have been delivered up. They express great satisfaction at the conduct of the officers of the Spanish navy. The English have gained by their expedition the hatred of the Spaniards, shame, and dishonour. The flower of their army, composed of Scotchmen, has been either wounded, killed, or taken. General Franceschi has entered St. Iago de Compestella, where he found some magazines and an English guard, which he took. He marched immediately upon Vigo. Romana appeared to have taken this route with 2500 men, all that he could rally. The division of Mermet marched on Ferrol. The air about Corunna is infected by the carcasses of 1200 horses, whom the English killed in the streets. The first care of the Duke of Dalmatia has been to provide for the restoration of salubrity, equally important to the soldiers and the inhabitants. General Alzedo, Governor of Corunna, appears to have taken part with the insurgents only from the constraint of force. He took the oath of fidelity to king Joseph Napoleon with enthusiasm. The people manifest the joy they feel at being delivered from the English.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The attention of the nation has been drawn during the last month to a subject of the highest consequence to its honour and prosperity. No topic has excited for several years so lively and universal an interest, and we cannot do more justice to it than by preserving the able speech made in the House of Commons, by Mr. Wardle, when he first brought it forward in that assembly. On the 28th of January, Mr. Wardle, Member for Oakhampton, rose and spoke as follows:—

“Fully aware, Sir, of the great importance

of the subject I am about to submit to the consideration of the House, I most sincerely lament that my abilities are unequal to do it complete justice. But yet I trust that an ardent zeal for the welfare of my country, supported by facts strong and incontrovertible will enable me to surmount every difficulty, and eventually to rescue the state from the baneful influence of a power which has long been exercised for the worst purposes, and which, in fact, tends to endanger our ultimate security. To stand forward the public accuser of a man so high in rank and so strong in influence as his Royal Highness the Commander-in Chief, may very naturally be deemed no less a bold than an arduous undertaking. But, however bold, however arduous it may be, being determined that no consideration of that nature shall ever induce any hesitation or wavering in the performance of my duty, either upon this or upon any other occasion, my mind is fully made up for perseverance. In the resolution I have formed, it is but reasonable for me to calculate upon the concurrence and co-operation of this house and the country. For, at a crisis of peculiar peril, when the great if not the only means of our safety may depend upon the judicious organization and able direction of our military force, every man in the community must feel a lively interest in the object which my motion has in view. I trust, therefore, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, will this night find, that however exalted his rank, however powerful his influence, the voice of the people, through their representatives, will prevail over corruption, and justice will be done to the calls of a long-suffering and meritorious body—to the best, the vital interests of the people. In the course which I am pursuing, I feel conscious of no motive but that of a desire of serving my country, and I am confident that none other can be fairly ascribed to me. The conviction of my mind is, and for some time has been, that unless the system of corruption that has so long prevailed in the military department be done away, this country may fall an easy prey to the enemy. Consistently, therefore, with any rational feeling of solicitude for my country, which involves my own connections and my family, it is impossible that I should sit silent and allow the practices which have come to my knowledge to be any longer concealed from those who are so much interested in their character and tendency. It is upon these grounds, Sir, that I am urged to offer myself to your attention.

The first point in the case which I have to state, relates to the half-pay Fund, which is an establishment under the direction of the commander in chief. This fund arises out of the sale of commissions vacant by death; by the promotion of officers not allowed to sell; or by dismissions from the service. The power of the commander in chief over this fund, was constituted, and intended, for the reward



reward of merit, either by the appointment of meritorious officers to the commissions which so became vacant, or by selling them, and applying the produce of such sales to the redemption of half-pay commissions, or to the compassionate fund. Here the power of the commander in chief over such produce ceases. If the commissions I have described are otherwise disposed of, the authority vested in the commander in chief is abused, and the objects of the half-pay fund are abandoned. Now, if I can shew that those commissions are appropriated to very different purposes, it will, of course, appear that such abuse and abandonment does take place—that merit is not rewarded—that the Half-pay List is not reduced—that the Compassionate Fund is not assisted. For the purpose of shewing this, it is absolutely necessary to call the attention of the house to another establishment of the commander in chief's, which is quite of a different complexion to that I have just mentioned. This establishment, which consisted of a splendid house in Gloucester place, a variety of carriages, and a long retinue of servants, commenced in the year 1803, and at the head of it was placed a lady of the name of Clarke. As this lady forms a principal party in several of the facts which I have to cite, I am under the necessity, however reluctantly, to mention her name, as well as that of others, in order to make out a fair parliamentary basis for my motion, and to satisfy the house that I have not brought it forward upon light grounds. In producing this satisfaction, I have no doubt of succeeding, and I assure the house that I shall endeavour to avoid trespassing upon their time by the statement of more cases than appear to me necessary to the particular points which my motion embraces. The first case to which I have to call your attention is that of Captain Tonyn, whom I understand to be an officer of merit, and, in alluding to him upon this occasion, I beg it to be understood that I mean no reflection whatever upon his character. This officer, who held his Captaincy in the 48th regiment of foot, was promoted to a Majority in the 31st regiment, according to the Gazette, on the 2d of August, 1804. For such promotion, to which, no doubt, Captain Tonyn's professional merit entitled him to aspire, he was indebted to the influence of Mrs. Clarke; without which he might have long looked for promotion in vain. To Mrs. Clarke, Captain Tonyn was introduced by Captain Huxley Sandon, of the royal waggon train; and the terms of agreement were, that Mrs. Clarke should be paid 500l. upon Captain Tonyn's majority being gazetted. In order to secure this payment it was arranged, that the amount should be lodged in the hands of a third person, as agent to the parties, and this agent was a Mr. J. Donovan, a surgeon, of Charles-street, St. James's-square. As I shall have frequent occasion to introduce this gentleman's name to-night,

and may be obliged to resort to him hereafter; it seems right that I should present the house with some information about him. It appears that Mr. Donovan was appointed a lieutenant in the 4th royal garrison battalion in the year 1802, and that he was afterwards promoted to the 11th battalion. What the cause of this appointment and promotion was I have endeavoured to ascertain, but without success. I have, however, found, that the services of Mr. Donovan could not have been of a military nature. In fact, since the day of his appointment, in 1802, he has never joined his regiment. But there seems to be some reason for granting him a perpetual leave of absence, as he had been on constant duty in London. This Gentleman was a Member of the medical department of our army in the American war. If he deserved promotion, surely our medical staff is large enough to provide for him. What then could have taken him into the army? But to return to his pursuits in London. The 500l. lodged with this Gentleman was paid to Mrs. Clarke, by captain H. Sandon, as soon as Major Tonyn was Gazetted. Here it becomes necessary to observe to the house, that the regulated difference between a company and a majority is 1100l. which should have been appropriated as I before mentioned. But how does the affair stand? Mrs. C. gains 500l. and 1100l. are lost to the Half-pay Fund. This sum, however, of 500l. was paid by Mrs. Clarke, to a Mr. Birket, a silversmith, in part payment for a service of plate for the establishment in Gloucester-place; the balance for which plate was afterwards paid by his Royal Highness the commander in chief. The positions which I hold to be clearly deducible from this case are these—First, That Mrs. Clarke possessed the power of military promotion. Secondly, that she received pecuniary consideration for such promotion. And, thirdly, that the commander in chief was a partaker in the benefit arising from such pecuniary consideration. To establish the truth of this case I have the following witnesses: Major Tonyn, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Donovan, captain Huxley Sandon, and Mr. Birket's executors.

The second case I have to adduce, relates to the subject of exchanges. Upon the 25th July, 1805, an exchange was concluded between lieutenant-colonel Brook, of the 56th regiment of Infantry, and lieutenant-colonel Knight, of the 5th dragoon guards, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke. The agent for negotiating this transaction was a Mr. Thynne, a medical gentleman. The circumstances of the application to the Duke of York were shortly these—Mrs Clarke wanted some money to defray the expences of an excursion to the country; she therefore urged the commander-in-chief to expedite the exchange, as she was to receive 200l. for it. This urgent request was made upon a Thursday, and its influence was such, that the exchange

change was actually gazetted upon the Saturday following. Mrs. Clarke in consequence received 200*l.* from the agent. This case then serves to show—first, that, in addition to promotions, exchanges also were at the disposal of Mrs. Clarke; and secondly, that the purse of the commander-in-chief was saved by the supply which his mistress derived from such sources. The witnesses to this case are, Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Knight, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Thynne.

As a contrast to the preceding exchange, I shall take leave to state a case of peculiar hardship which occurred within the year; two meritorious officers, Major Macdonald and Major Sinclair, both of the first regiment of infantry, and both indisposed, were anxious to make an exchange—the one desiring, for the recovery of his health, to remain in England; while the other, from a similar motive, desired to go to the West Indies. These gentlemen sought their object by every honourable means. The most urgent requests, and the most respectable recommendations were made in their favour, but in vain. No mistress was resorted to—no bribe of 200*l.* was offered—Major Macdonald was forced to go to the West Indies, and fell immediately a victim to the climate; Major Sinclair was forced to remain in England, and survived but a few months. Thus was the country deprived of two highly deserving officers.

The fourth case I have to adduce refers to Major John Shaw, of Colonel Champagne's Ceylon regiment. Major John Shaw was appointed deputy barrack master of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 3d of April, 1806, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke. It was known that this officer by no means enjoyed the favour of the Duke of York—that in fact his Royal Highness entertained some prejudices against him. But these obstacles Mrs. Clarke easily contrived to overcome; for it was agreed to pay Mrs. Clarke 1000*l.* for the major's appointment. The appointment was therefore made, and the major himself paid Mrs. Clarke 300*l.* Soon after, 200*l.* more were sent to Mrs. Clarke by Major Shaw's uncle, through Coutts's bank, and the payment was made by one of Mr. Coutts's clerks. The remaining 500*l.* however, was not paid; and when it was found not to be forthcoming, Mrs. Clarke was enraged, and threatened revenge. She actually complained to the commander-in-chief of Mr. Shaw's breach of contract, and the consequence was, that the major was soon after put on half pay. I am in possession of several letters which passed upon this subject, from Major Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, threatening both the commander-in-chief and Mrs. Clarke with public exposure, &c. if their complaints were not redressed, but in vain. In consequence of this business, I have been induced to examine the half-pay list, in order to see whether any similar reduction to that of Major Shaw had taken place in the barrack depart-

ment—but I have found no such thing, such officers being, in fact, kept on full pay, even on the home staff. This case of Major Shaw was indeed the only instance I could find of such an officer being reduced to half-pay. The case of this officer, then, demonstrates, that Mrs. Clarke's influence extended to appointments on the staff of the army, as well as to promotions and exchanges in the army itself; secondly, that the commander-in-chief punished an individual by reducing him from full to half pay, for non-performance of a nefarious contract with his mistress; and, thirdly, that the commander-in-chief was a direct party to all this shameful transaction. The witnesses to this case are, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Shaw, uncle to Major Shaw, Mr. Coutts's clerk, and Mrs. Shaw.

I now come to the very novel case of Colonel French and his levy. This officer was, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke, appointed by the commander-in-chief to conduct a levy in the years 1804-5. The colonel was introduced to Mrs. Clarke by Captain Huxley Sandon, and the condition upon which he obtained his appointment was, that Mrs. Clarke should have one guinea out of the bounty of every man raised, together with the sale or patronage of a certain number of the commissions. The agreement being concluded, it was communicated to, and approved of, by the commander-in-chief. Colonel French was accordingly sent by Mrs. Clarke to the Horse Guards, and, after many interviews, the levy was set on foot. As the levy proceeded, Mrs. Clarke received several sums of money from Colonel French, Captain Huxley Sandon, and a Mr. Corri. She also received 500*l.* from a Mr. Cockayne, who is a well known solicitor in Lyon's-inn, and a friend of Captain Huxley Sandon. But, to return for a moment to Mr. Donovan, the garrison-battalion lieutenant. This gentleman, who was such a prominent agent in these transactions, was acquainted with an old officer, a Captain Tuck, whom he very strongly recommended to seek promotion: and to encourage him by a display of the facility with which it might be attained, he sent him a written scale of Mrs. Clarke's prices, for different commissions, which, instating, I beg leave to contrast with the regulated prices of the army.

Mrs. Clarke's Prices.	Regulated Prices.
A Majority £900	£2600
A Company 700	1500
A Lieutenancy 400	550
An Ensigncy 200	400

From this scale it appears, that the funds I have before alluded to, lost, in an enormous ratio to the gain of Mrs. Clarke, or any other individual acting upon the same system. Here I am to take leave of Mrs. Clarke. Here the scene closes upon her military negotiations: and in what follows, the commander in chief alone is interested. It appears that his Royal Highness required a loan of 5000*l.* from Colonel French, and Mr.

Grant



Grant, of Barnard's-inn, promised to comply with the request in procuring the money, provided the commander in chief would use his influence and obtain payment to Colonel French of a balance due to him by Government on account of the levy. This was promised; but the commander in chief failing to fulfil his part of the condition, the loan he required was not advanced, and 5000*l.* still remain due from government to Colonel French. The case of this levy shews, first, that Mrs. Clarke, in addition to promotions in the army, to exchanges and appointments on the staff, possessed the power of augmenting the military force of the country; secondly, that in this case, as in all others, she was allowed to receive pecuniary consideration for the exercise of her influence; thirdly, that the commander in chief endeavoured to derive a pecuniary accommodation for himself, independently of Mrs. Clarke's advantages. The witnesses in this case are Colonel French, Captain Huxley Sandon, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Corri, Mr. Grant, Captain Tuck, and Mr. J. Donovan.

The last case with which I shall at present trouble the house, is that of Captain Maling. This gentleman was appointed to an ensigncy in the 87th regiment, on the 28th of November, 1805—to a lieutenancy in the same regiment on the 26th of November, 1806—and to a captaincy in the Royal African Corps, under the command of the Duke of York's own secretary, Colonel Gordon, on the 15th of September, 1808. I have every reason to believe Captain Maling to be a very unexceptionable character, although I cannot help pronouncing the mode of his promotion as extremely exceptionable. But this promotion was effected through the influence of the favourite agent, Mr. Greenwood, in whose office Mr. Maling was a clerk, remaining at his desk while advanced in the army by such an extraordinary course—by a course which interfered with the interests, which superseded the rights of many meritorious officers, who had long served in the army—who had fought and bled for their country. This Mr. Maling has also, I understand, had, while so promoted, some appointment of paymaster in Ireland. I would appeal to the candour of the house, to the common sense of any man or body of men, whether it be right, whether it be tolerable, that such an accumulation of favours should be conferred upon any individual, without any claim of professional merit, but merely through the operation of undue influence, while so many hundreds of truly deserving men are slighted and overlooked? I would ask, whether it be possible that our army can prosper—that its spirit can succeed, or its character be advanced, while such injustice is tolerated? But I will not dwell upon those points—it is quite unnecessary. The facts I have stated are such as must suggest such reflections to any man's mind.—The house must feel the

propriety, the necessity of grounding some proceeding upon such facts. The proceeding I propose will, I have no doubt, be acceded to. I am sure I have stated quite enough to induce the house to give what I ask—I could state more, if necessary. There is, indeed, one thing to which I cannot omit alluding. The house must be astonished indeed at the corruption of the times, when told, that there is at this moment a public office in the City for the sale of commissions, at the same reduced scale as that of Mrs. Clarke; and that the persons who manage this office stated in my presence, that they were the agents of the present favourite mistress, Mrs. Carey. Indeed, these agents declared further, that they were also enabled to dispose of places both in church and state, and that they did not hesitate to say, that they were employed by two of the first officers in the administration. But these are points to which I may, on a future day, feel myself more enabled to speak at large. The honourable member concluded, with moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the commander in chief, with regard to promotions and exchanges in the army, &c. &c."

Mrs. CLARKE, one of the late mistresses of the Duke of York, has since been examined many times at the bar of the House of Commons, and her evidence, which has been clear and correct, and corroborated by a variety of other evidence and written documents, has engaged the labours of the house, and the undivided notice of the public, through the month. The volume detailing these proceedings, will be one of the most interesting in the English language. It cannot be expected that we can give even a faint outline of them, we shall however preserve certain letters of the Duke of York, written during the time, and since the period of his residence with Mrs. Clarke.

DURING HIS RESIDENCE WITH MRS.  
CLARKE

*"To George Farquhar, to be left at the Post office,  
Worthing."*

Weymouth, August, 4, 1805.

MY BELOVED — "How can I sufficiently express to my sweet darling life the delight her pretty pretty letter gave me? Millions and millions of thanks for thinking of me. My heart is full of your affection, and on it my whole happiness depends. I am quite hurt my life did not go to Lewis's races.—'Twas kind of her to think of me: but I trust she knows me too well not to be convinced that I could not bear the idea of the great sacrifice which I am too sensible she has made to me. Yes! my angel cannot expect to hear from me from hence. There are few here that I know, except Lord Chesterfield's family.—I went to the play last night: it went off better than the night

night before. I have seen Dr. O'Meara, who wishes to preach before Royalty, and I must see what I can do for him. What a time it appears since I parted from my darling!—Believe me ever your's, and your's alone.

"Dearest, Dearest, Dearest Love!"

*Sandgate, August 24th, 1805.*

"How can I express my assurances to my best beloved, for her dear delightful letter. Every day but convinces me more and more how I depend for happiness upon her affections. Oh! my angel, with what impatience do I long for the day after to-morrow, when I shall have the unspeakable felicity of clasping you in my arms. Clavering is mistaken, my dearest, in thinking that there are new regiments to be raised: they are only second battalions, and therefore there is no use in his applying. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs you sent—ten thousand blessings on the hand that made them. The day before yesterday I inspected the coast from Dover to Folkstone, and had a view of the French camp. Yesterday I reviewed the 14th regiment of Dragoons (they were in the highest order), and six regiments of militia. To-morrow I set off for Brayborne Lees—and then for the pleasure of seeing my Dearest Dearest Love!"

*Addressed to George Farquhar, esq.*

"I have received your note, and Tonnyn's business remains as it was.

(Signed) "FREDERICK."

SINCE THE SEPARATION.

*To George Farquhar.*

"I do not know what you mean; I never authorised any body to plague nor disturb you, and therefore you may be perfectly at your ease on my account."

*To Mrs. Clarke.*

"You must recollect, I had occasion, seven months since, to employ my solicitor to make some inquiries relative to a subpoena, which I received on your account; the result of that inquiry gave me no reason to refrain from the opinion I formed on that occasion. Nor did I rashly judge of the circumstances of the case. I am resolved to abide by the resolutions I have taken, and cannot recede from them. An interview would be painful to both of us, and of no advantage to you. I must, therefore decline it."

*To Mrs. Clarke, Gloucester-place.*

"I enter fully into your sentiments with respect to your children, whose interests, you, of course, ought to consult. With regard to the house at Weybridge, think you had better remove your furniture from the house, and employ the person you directed to take the house to give it up again."

*To Mrs. Clarke, No. 9, Old Burlington-street.*

"Without being informed of the amount of assistance you require, it is impossible to say how I can be of service to you."

*To Mrs. Clarke, 18, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.*

"If I could see any advantage that could be derived by your seeing me, I should have no objection to our meeting; but as it would be extremely painful to us both, under the present circumstances, I must decline it."

*To Mrs. Clarke, Southampton.*

"It is totally out of my power to give you the assistance you seem to expect."

Oct. 21, 1806.

SINCE THE TERMINATION OF THE EXAMINATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*To the Speaker of the House of Commons.*

*Horse Guards, Feb. 23, 1809.*

"SIR—I have waited with the greatest anxiety until the committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into my conduct, as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's army, had closed its examinations, and I now hope that it will not be deemed improper to address this letter, through you, to the House of Commons.

"I observe with the deepest concern, that, in the course of this inquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the most criminal and disgraceful, and I must ever regret and lament, that a connection should ever have existed, which has thus exposed my character and honour to public animadversion.

"With respect to my alleged offences, connected with the discharge of my official duties, I do, in the most solemn manner, upon my honour, as a Prince, distinctly assert my innocence, not only by denying all corrupt participation in any of the infamous transactions which have appeared in evidence at the Bar of the House of Commons, or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all.

"My consciousness of innocence leads me confidently to hope, that the House of Commons will not, upon such evidence as they have heard, adopt any proceeding prejudicial to my honour and character; but, if, on such testimony as has been adduced against me, the House of Commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim of their justice, that I shall not be condemned without trial, or be deprived of the benefit and protection which is afforded to every British subject, by those sanctions under which alone evidence is received in the ordinary administration of the law.—I am, Sir, yours,

"FREDERICK."

ALPHABETICAL



ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

**ALLEN** Daniel, Newgate-street, shoemaker. (Jones and Roche, Church-yard, Covent garden)

**Allen** William, Chandos-street, shoemaker. (Pitches and Sampson, Swinburn's lane)

**Aspland** William, Kensington, cheesemonger. (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho, and Knight, Kennington)

**Atkinson** James, Cleveley Mill, Lancashire, miller and corn dealer. (Parker, Lancaster, and Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate-street)

**Baumer** George, Cambridge Heath, Middlesex, stock-broker. (Aspinall, Quality-court, Chancery lane)

**Bentley** Peter, College-hill, Thames street, stone-mason. (Lockett, Wilton-street, Finsbury-square)

**Billing** John, Ravensthorp, Northampton, woolcomber. (Haucett, Long Buckley, Northampton)

**Boardman** Thomas, the younger, late of Manchester, but now a prisoner in the castle of Lancaster, liquor-merchant. (Foulkes and Creswell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Lungdill, Gray's Inn)

**Brown** John, Little East Cheap, cheesemonger. (Gregory, Clement's Inn)

**Brown** William, Wormwood-street, London Wall, victualler. (Taylor, Craven-street)

**Browne** Elizabeth, Liverpool, tea dealer. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London, and Murrow, Liverpool)

**Browne** Joseph, Liverpool, merchant. (Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool and Windle, John street, Bedford-row, London)

**Carter** John, Bishopsgate-street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street)

**Cattell** Henry, Duke-street, Worship-square, silk manufacturer. (Coote, Austin Friars)

**Chelgren** George, Dover, saddler. (Barnes, Clifford's inn, and Shipdon, Dover)

**Choyce** William, Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, inn-keeper and maltster. (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's Inn square, and Cropper, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire)

**Clay** Ralph, Hackney, merchant. (Warrant, Castle-court, Budge-row)

**Clark** John Horn, St. James's-street, milliner. (Chambers, Furnival's inn)

**Connop** Joseph, and Coleman Levy Newton, Red Lion-street, Spital Fields, dyers. (Alliston, Freeman's-court, Cornhill)

**Darby** William, Hexton, Hertford, butcher. (Townsend, Staple's inn)

**Davenport** Joseph, and John Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants. (Warrant, Castle-court, Budge-row)

**Davenport** Thomas, Derby, linen draper. (Warrant, Castle-court, Budge-row)

**Davies** Samuel and Peter, Drayton in Hales, Salop, bankers. (Butterton, Market Drayton, Salop)

**Davies** David, Carmarthen, ironmonger. (James, Gray's Inn square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol)

**Davies** Heber, Warminster, Wilts, grocer. (Davies, Warminster and Davies, Lothbury, London)

**Davis** George, Kingland-road, cow-keeper. (Taylor, Old-street Road)

**Dean** Joseph, Birmingham, Warwick, japanner. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Bewick, Birmingham)

**De Prado** Josue, Lime-street, lead-merchant. (Pearce and Son, Swinburn's-lane)

**Dewar** Andrew, Kent, millwright. (Gibbs, Rochester, and Aubrey, Took's-court, Curfitor-street)

**Eastwood** Jonas and John, Saddleworth, York, dyers. (Ingham, Dobcross, Yorkshire, and Meredith and Robbins, New square, Lincoln's inn)

**Edmonds** Elias, Monument Yard, wine-merchant. (Sarel, Surry-street, Strand)

**Ele** Stephen, Cannon-street Road, St. George, Middlesex, mason. (Burt, Gould-square, Crutched Friars)

**Edob** Henry, Sunderland, Durham. (Blackiston, Symond's inn, London, and Thompson, Bishopwearmouth)

**Ezzy** Simeon, Oxford, wine-merchant. (Taunton, Oxford, Moore, Bow lane, Cheapside, London)

**Ezzy** William, Little Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons, cabinet-maker. (Sweet, King's bench-walk, Temple)

**Evans** Sarah, Wolverhampton, carpenter. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn)

**Fairbridge** William, Gough-square, Fleet-street, dealer and chapman. (Brace, New Bowswell-court)

**Fisher** Benjamin, Dudley, Worcester, wine and spirit-merchant. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Smith and Arnold, Birmingham)

**Fox** Richard, Rugby, Warwick, scrivener. (Kinderley, Long and Ince, Gray's inn, and Palmer, Colehill, Warwick)

**Frow** Thomas, Mablethorpe, Lincoln, innholder. (Baldwin, Lincoln and Spencer, Lamb's Conduit-street, London)

**Gane** Job, Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter. (Timbrell, Trowbridge, and Debary, and Derby, Inner Temple, London)

**Gillam** John, Cambridge, merchant. (Gee, Cambridge, and Sandy and Hurton, Crane-court, Fleet-street)

**Glover** William and John, Poultry, haberdashers. (Mason, St. Michael's Church-yard, Cornhill)

**Gorton** Richard, Pendleton, Lancashire, cotton-sizer. (Edge, Manchester and Ellis, Curfitor-street, London)

**Grater** Robert, Stoke Damarell, Devon, scrivener. (Sauter, Chancery-lane, and Hurley, Gaddon, near Cul-lumpton, Devon)

**Greenwell** John, South Shields, Durham, butcher. (Barnbridge, South Shields, and Bell and Brodrick, Bow-lane, Cheapside)

**Hand** Joseph, Wormwood-street, London, warehouseman. (Marion, Church-row, Newington Butts)

**Heckford** William, London-street, Ratchiff, rofs, victualler. (Lingard, Lower Chapman Road, St. George's East)

**Ketherington** David, Low Crosby, Cumberland, drover. (Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook and Bond, Carlisle)

**Hickson** Thomas, Leicester-square, bootmaker. (Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church-yard)

**Hoare** Thomas, and William Allen, Waltham Lane, Herts, calico-printers. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street)

**Hoare** Thomas, Waltham Lane, Herts, victualler. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street)

**Hoare** Thomas, Waltham Lane, Herts, victualler. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street)

**Horsfall** William, Hampstead road, victualler. (Warne, Old Broad-street)

**Howe** James, Walcot, Somerset, grocer. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, London, and Sheppard, Bath)

**Hunter** James, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Adamson, Whitehaven, and Clennell, Staple's inn, London)

**Ireland** John Rumsford, Burr street, East Smithfield, and Lower Thames street, coal factor. (Mayhew, Synond's inn)

**Jacob** Michael, Berner street, Commercial Road, dealer in foreign spirits. (Lyon, Somerset street, Aldgate)

**James** John, Bristol, cooper. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet, King's-bench walk, Temple)

**Jenkins** Edmund, Bath, victualler. (Norton, Furnival's inn, and Clarke, Bath)

**Jenkins** David, Llantriffent, Glamorgan, linen draper (James, Gray's inn square, and Cooke, Bristol)

**Johnson** John, Clifton, Gloucester, coach-maker. (Biggs, Hatton Garden, London, and Biggs, Bristol)

**Jones** Jane, Dolyddhyrion, Carnarvon, tanner. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Williams, Carnarvon)

**Jones** William, Reading, nurseryman (Saunders, Reading, and Holmes, Great James street, Bedford-row)

**Knight** Samuel, Whitecross street, cloth-factor and woollen-draper. (Vizard, Lincoln's inn)

**Lancaster** Benjamin, Scarborough, ship-owner. (Barter, Chancery lane)

**Lewis** Thomas, Bedminster, Somerset, bacon-factor. (Frowd and Blandford, Mitre-court Buildings, Temple)

**Lloyd** Thomas Hughes, Poultry, London, and Walworth Common, Surry, slate merchant. (Kippon, Bermondsey street, Southwark)

**Machali** Thomas, Criggleston, York, butcher. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Brooke, Wakefield)

**Mackenzie** Roderick, King's Arms Yard, London, merchant and factor. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Pay Office, Broad street)

**Mawson** William, Kendal, cotton spinner. (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, and Richardson and Fall, Kendal)

**Merry** Jonathan Hatfield, West Smithfield, London, oilman. (Ruffen, Crown court, Aldersgate street)

**Miall** Samuel, Wapping, brewer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane)

**Mobbs** Sarah, Southampton, milliner. (Mason, St. Michael's Church yard, Cornhill)

**Morris** John, Greenwich, builder and carpenter. (Allens, Clifford's inn, and Parker, Greenwich)

**Morton** Richard, Manchester, drysalter. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)

**Murton** Joseph, Hull, dealer and chapman. (Cottsworth, Hull and Exly, and Stocker, Furnival's inn, London)

**Parker** William Riegg, Hebden, York, cotton-twist spinner. (Schofield, Skipton, York, and Swale and Heelis, Great Omond street, or Staple inn, London)

**Payler** Thomas, Greenwich, merchant. (Pearson, Temple)

**Phillips** John Coates, Bank-house, Keighley, York, cotton-spinner. (Hardacre, Colfe, Lancashire, and Wiggleworth, Gray's inn)

**Powell** Henry John, Uxbridge, builder and carpenter. (Mills, Ely Place)

**Proctor** William, Great Ealing, Middlesex, dealer in hay and straw. (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row)

**Richards** George, Cornhill, bookseller. (Bolton, Lane and Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill)

**Riddell** George Augustus, Whitechapel, haberdasher. (Hurd, Temple)

**Row** William, St. Peter's Quay, Northumberland, ship-builder. (Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

**Salter** John, Bermondsey, New Road, Surry, carpenter. (Heymott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriars road)

**Scott** John, Gray's inn lane, builder. (Whuckley, Elm court, Temple, Scott, Thomas, Thanington, Kent, victualler. (Elwyn, Canterbury, and Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street)



Scott Thomas, the elder, Thomas S. the younger, and Dowson Scott, Carthorpe, York grocers and merchants, (Rings, North Allerton, and Lodington and Hall, Temple  
 Simpson William, Sheffield, innkeeper. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield, and Blagrove and Walter, Symond's Inn London  
 Skyring Zachariah Bucklersbury, carpenter. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street  
 Smith Joshua, Evesham, Worcester, innholder. (Bousfield, Rouverie Street, London  
 Stanley Sarah, Derby, grocer. (Warrant, Castle Court, Budge Row  
 Stenner Thomas, Bristol carpenter and joiner. (Bush and Pridoux, Bristol, and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn, London  
 Symonds John Ramsden, Oxford, horse-dealer. (Altwood, Enham, Oxon, and Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn  
 Talbot Christopher, Edgware Road, tailor. (Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick Street, Golden Square  
 Taylor Michael John Latham, and Elijah Belcher Liverpool, merchants. (Keighley or Orred, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Chancery Lane  
 Tomkins Samuel Mather, Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, dealer and chapman. (Walfsh, Oxford, and Townshend, Staple Inn, London  
 Tucker John, and Richard Rothwell, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. (Redheads, Manchester, and Milne, and Parry, Temple, London  
 Watton William, Tothill Street, Westminster, linen draper. (Hurd, Temple  
 Watts William, Bristol, hofier. (Biggs, Hatton Garden, London, Biggs and Burgess, Bristol  
 Webster John and James, Wakefield, cornfactors. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Beaver, Wakefield  
 Webster Michael Witham, York, builder. (Prickett, Hull and Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's Inn  
 Wilkinson John Henry, late of Bond Court, Walbrook, factor, but now in the King's Bench. (Brown, Pudding Lane  
 Willis George, Bath, cabinet-maker. (Edmunds, Chancery Lane, Miller and Sheppard, Bath  
 Winnard James Ormirk, Lancaster, brewer. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, and Wright and Palmer, Ormirk  
 Wood Thomas and George, Kirkby Malzeard, York, butchers. (Coates, Ripon, and Lodington and Hall, Secondaries Office, Temple

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, Lancaster, John Watton, John Watton the younger, and Joseph Watton Preston, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers, Feb. 27.  
 Altham William, Tokenhouse yard, London, broker, March 7.  
 Ambler Joshua, Leeds, York, timber-merchant, Feb. 27.  
 Atkins William Stone, Stafford miller, March 6.  
 Atkinson George, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, surgeon, March 2.  
 Baines John, Ashford, Salop, farmer, March 6.  
 Badantyne William, Savage gardens, Tower Hill, merchant, Feb. 25.  
 Barton Horatia, Manchester, dyer, March 7.  
 Bawden Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall, draper, Feb. 28.  
 Beeton Henry Grundy, Gray's Inn Square, money scrivener, Feb. 11.  
 Bird Hawkins, Bristol, tea-dealer, March 25.  
 Bishop Mulliner, Robert and William, Cambridge, woollen-draper, May 2.  
 Bland Joseph, and John Salterthwaite, Fen Court, London, brokers, Feb. 5.  
 Bland Joseph, Fen Court, insurance broker, Feb. 25.  
 Bowers William, Cannon Street, comb-maker, March 29.  
 Bowers Nathaniel Ward, Cannon Street, comb-maker, March 29.  
 Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William B. Cannon Street, comb-makers, March 29.  
 Bowman John, Water Lane, brandy merchant, May 2.  
 Braine George, Miffield, York, ship carpenter, Feb. 27.  
 Carrington John, Manchester, hardwareman, March 11.  
 Carter John, Bread Street, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 7.  
 Chester William, Chesterfield, Derby, mercer, April 4.  
 Child George Augustus, Bristol, driver, Feb. 11.  
 Clarke John, Dorset Street, Manchester Square, jeweller, Feb. 15.  
 Clarke Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, March 1.  
 Clemence Mark, Graven Street, Strand, tailor, March 11.  
 Cole William and Matthew, Leeds, York, yeast, April 15.  
 Cole William, Leeds, York, dyer, April 15.  
 Collip John, Great Portland Street, upholsterer, March 4.  
 Croft William, Leeds, York, and James Manke, Huddersfield, Feb. 25.  
 Croftley James, Halifax, York, and King Street, London, merchant, Feb. 18.  
 Curtis John Fletcher, Minories, linen draper, Feb. 19.  
 Dainton John, Vauxhall, lighterman, April 8.  
 Davies Peter, Little St. Andrew Street, Seven Dials, medicine vender, Feb. 21.  
 Davies William, Holborn, linen draper, March 4.  
 Davis Samuel, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, April 5.  
 Dean Joseph, Watling Street, wholesale linen draper, Feb. 18.  
 Dean Thomas, and Michael Foster, Litchfield Street, Bank, tavern keepers, Feb. 7.  
 Delany John, Liverpool, draper, March 15.  
 DeWorth Gregory, Beverley, York, draper, Feb. 11.  
 DeWorth Charles, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, innholder, March 5.

Dunn Joseph, and Charles Robinson, Wood Street, London, factors, Feb. 28.  
 Evans Charles, Nantwich, Chester, shoemaker, Feb. 11.  
 Farbridge Robert, Paragon Place, Kent Road, timber-merchant, March 25.  
 Farrington John, Bickerton, Chester, cheese-factor, Feb. 16.  
 Fell Michael Edwin, dealer in cotton yarn, Feb. 25.  
 Flanagan James, Liverpool, mariner, Feb. 20.  
 Foggan Robert, Salford, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March 11.  
 Gibbs James, Peterborough, draper, Feb. 25.  
 Gill Joseph, Brownhill, Gloucester, clothier, April 7.  
 Godwin George, Stafford, cordwainer, Feb. 28.  
 Goodwin William, King's Arms Stairs, and Westminster-bridge-road, timber merchant, Feb. 2.  
 Greenwood John, and William Grimaldi, Old Bond Street, auctioneers, March 7.  
 Handley William, Beverley, York, carrier, Feb. 28.  
 Hart Henry, Great Coram Street, Brunswick Square, broker, Feb. 7.  
 Hartland William, the younger, Bristol, house carpenter, Feb. 25.  
 Henry Henry, Liverpool, tailor, Feb. 27.  
 Hilton William, and John Jackson, Oxford Road, linen drapers, Feb. 15.  
 Houlding Ralph, and John Preston, Lancaster, dealer in liquors, Feb. 28.  
 Howell Edward, Liverpool, cotton merchant, Feb. 21.  
 Hubbersty John Lodge, Lincoln's Inn, barrister, March 11.  
 Humphreys Richard, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper, Feb. 7.  
 Husey Charles, and Nicholas, Newgate Street, linen drapers, June 27.  
 Icard William, East Grinstead, Sussex, breeches maker, March 11.  
 Joel Moses, High Street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware, March 11.  
 Johnson Elijah, Bleeding-hart-yard, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, cabinet maker, Jan. 28.  
 Kennion John, the elder, and John K. the younger, Nicholas Lane, brokers, Feb. 28.  
 Kent Elizabeth,icester, Oxford, draper, Feb. 25.  
 King Joseph, and William Edward King, Covent Garden, silk mercers, Feb. 19.  
 King Joseph, Covent Garden, silk mercer, Feb. 18.  
 Knight Samuel, Frome Selwood, Somerset, tailor, March 4.  
 Lewis William, Bond Street, woollen draper, Feb. 25.  
 Linley Francis, Holborn, music seller, March 7.  
 Longmire Margaret, Penrith, Cumberland, milliner, Feb. 14.  
 Machan George, Huddersfield, York, grocer, March 25.  
 MacLaurin Duncan, Watling Street, warehouseman, Feb. 21.  
 Madeley George, Ashted, Warwick, china manufacturer, Feb. 13.  
 Marr Robert, Lancaster, merchant, March 1.  
 Martin Spencer, Eastbourne, Sussex, shopkeeper, Feb. 19.  
 Masterman Thomas How, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Feb. 16.  
 Meyricke John Chabbert, Matthew Eyre, and Frederic Fulford, St. Paul's Church yard, warehouseman, Feb. 4.  
 McKeand, Peter and James, McGauchin, Manchester, merchants, March 16.  
 Morgan John, Enfield Highway, farmer, Feb. 18.  
 Mylne George, Jeffrey's Square, merchant, Feb. 19.  
 Nantes Henry, Warford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant, Feb. 18.  
 Newill John, and Sampson Stoke, Stafford, carriers, March 11.  
 Ogilvy William, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffrey's Square, merchant, Feb. 18.  
 Ogilvy William, and John Chalmers, Jeffrey's Square, merchants, Feb. 18.  
 Ogilvy William, Jeffrey's Square, merchant, Feb. 18.  
 Ogilvy William Eric, Minories, druggist, May 27.  
 Oldham Joseph, Melton, Suffolk, draper, Feb. 16.  
 Ousey Samuel, Hey Old Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Feb. 12.  
 Palke Richard, Little Kempston, Devon, coal merchant, March 15.  
 Parker George, Chenie's Street, Oxford Road, British wine maker, Feb. 25.  
 Parkes William, Derby, coal merchant, Feb. 17.  
 Parr John Owen, Suffolk Lane, London, insurance broker, March 14.  
 Peacock Richard, Turmill Street, Clerkenwell, currier, Feb. 21.  
 Pierce Thomas, Starcross, Devon, painter, Feb. 22.  
 Price George, Tottenham Court Road, liquor merchant, Feb. 25.  
 Ranner William, Tormyn Street, tailor, Feb. 21.  
 Rut Nathan, Ketherfield Peppard, Oxford, miller, Feb. 14.  
 Salisbury John, Manchester, cotton spinner, Feb. 21.  
 Saunderson John, Stokeley, York, banker, March 6.  
 Sayer Joseph, Upper North Place, Gray's Inn Lane, coach and harness maker, Jan. 31, Feb. 28.  
 Scott Shepherd, Cannon Street, factor, March 7.  
 Sharland John, Cockspur Street, linen draper, Feb. 15.  
 Shawcross William, Manchester, merchant, March 2.  
 Shawcross William Cowders, Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner, March 7.  
 Shephard Wallwyn, Roswell Court, Carey Street, driver, Feb. 29.  
 Sinclair Archibald, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Feb. 14.  
 Simon William, Whitehaven, Cumberland, wine merchant, Feb. 9.  
 Smalley John, William Ellison, and Robert Walmsley, Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, March 1.  
 Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 27.



Sumner Robert, Mark lane, London, and New Cross, Deptford, provision merchant, March 7  
 Sommetrail James, Liverpool, merchant, March 15  
 Spottiswoode Robert, Austin Friars, scrivener, Feb. 18  
 Stainbank Christopher, Old Bond street, printseller, March 11  
 Standley William, Whetstone, Leicester, maltster, Feb. 21  
 Steedman George, and John McLean, Lamb street, Christ church, Middlesex, potatoe merchants, Feb. 18  
 Surman William, and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, linen-draper, Feb. 25  
 Suter John, East Retford, Nottingham, mercer, March 18  
 Sutton James, Cheapside, Goldsmith, Feb. 28  
 Tennant John, Oxford street, wine and brandy merchant, March 14  
 Thompson William, Dean street, Southwark, merchant, Feb. 21  
 Threlfall James, and Robert Hesketti, corn merchants, Feb. 18  
 Tucker William, the younger, Exeter, serge manufacturer, May 2  
 Tupper George, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper, April 8  
 Tyda George, Houndsditch, shopkeeper, April 18

Vinn Thomas, Clement's lane, Lombard street, dealer, Feb. 18  
 Wade Samuel, Manchester, merchant, Feb. 28  
 Ward James, Bermondsey, brewer, Feb. 11  
 Watkin Richard, Liverpool, master mariner, Feb. 25  
 Watton William, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, Feb. 28  
 Weston James, Pall Mall, vintner, Feb. 18  
 Whitham George, Addingham, York, drover, March 4  
 Wilkinon Joshua Richard, Three Oak lane, Horsleydown, cooper, May 2  
 Williams Henry, Chepstow, Monmouth, merchant, March 6  
 Wilson John and William, St. Martin's le Grand, warehouseman, Feb. 18  
 Winwood Edward and Samuel Thodey, Poultry, Scotch factors and glovers, April 18  
 Wood James, Midfield, Suffex, victualler, Feb. 11  
 Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobaccoist, April 8  
 Wrigley James, Pitt street, blackfriar's road, hat manufacturer, Feb. 25  
 Zachary Henry, Lawrence lane, Cheapside, Irish factor, Feb. 25

## INCIDENTS MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

**A**Naperient chalybeate Spring has lately been discovered near Begging-hall, Norwood, which, from the analysis and repeated trials, is likely to prove a discovery of the greatest importance, particularly on account of its contiguity to London. In constitutional diseases, especially scrofulous affections, inflammatory, gouty, and bilious habits; eruptions, or leprous complaints of the skin; and such constitutions that have been impaired by long residence in hot climates, or by the too liberal use of spirituous liquors, it has proved more beneficial than any other spa water in this kingdom, and has effected cures in cases of scrofula, and diseased livers, which appeared to the faculty hopeless.

About eleven o'clock on the night of the 24th of February, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. So furious and rapid was the progress of the conflagration, that before two o'clock the whole of that extensive and magnificent edifice was totally consumed. The fire is said to have begun under the saloon, on the side of Brydges-street. Thus has the metropolis been deprived in the space of five months, by the same means, of its two principal places for dramatic entertainments.

### MARRIED.

At St. Clement's Danes, John Morrough, esq. of Cork, to Mary, youngest daughter of Francis Plowden, esq.

At St. James's, Captain G. Peters, of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Read, of Walthamstow.—George Wills, esq. of Newgate-street, to Miss Sophia Griffin, third daughter of Robert G. esq. of Golden-square.—T. Bramali, esq. of Lichfield, to Miss S. Robins, second daughter of Mr. R. of Warwick-street, Golden-square.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr. Horlex, of Chiswell-street, to Phoebe, eldest daughter of James Johnston, esq. of Lincoln.—Ebenezer Gardner, esq. of Cannon-street, to Harriet, only daughter of the late T. Meredith, esq. of Calcutta.

At St. Martin, Butler Thompson Claxton, esq. eldest son of Robert C. esq. of Bristol, to Miss Lucy Shuckburgh Anderson, only daughter of John Proctor A. esq. of New-street, Spring Gardens.

At St. Sepulchre's, J. Moore, esq. of Newport, to Miss Iles, daughter of I. I. esq. of St. John-street.

At Lambeth, Mr. Keating of the Strand, to Miss Brooks, daughter of the late William B. esq. of Hern Hill, Surry.

The Rev. H. Hervey Barber, of the British Museum, to Miss Smith, daughter of Harry S. esq. of Pentonville.

At St. Pancras, John Litherland, esq. to Miss Ellen Jepson, eldest daughter of the Rev. George J. senior vicar of Lincoln cathedral

William Shaw, esq. of the Bombay military establishment, to Frances Catharine, daughter of the late R. R. P. Steer, esq. of Bawtry, Yorkshire.

Mr. William Douglas, of Ware, to Miss Mary Lee, of Sunderland.

At Mary-le-bonne, Captain Peter Parker, of the royal navy, commander of his Majesty's ship *Melpomene*, to Miss Marianne Dallas, second daughter of Sir George D. Bart.

C. Ellison, esq. to Miss Lovegrove, of Great Mariow, Bucks.

At Chelsea, Henry Willmott, esq. of Shoreham; Sussex, to Miss G. H. Gregory, of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

At Hammersmith, John Dickson, esq. of Helshleshields, Dumfriesshire, to Christian Sole, heiress of John Bethune, esq. of Bengal.

### DIED.

In Arlington-street, the infant daughter of Lord Milton.

In Upper Seymour-street, Miss Langham, sister of Sir William L. Bart.

At Kennington, Miss Maria Meyricke.

In Hill-street, Dr. John Hunter, F.R.S physician



Physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

In Half Moon-street, the *Rev. Philip Stanhope Smelt*, vicar of Aston Abbott, Buckinghamshire, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

In Charles street, Berkeley-square, *Lawrence Dundas Campbell*, esq. editor of the Asiatic Annual Register, and author of several publications on East India affairs.

In Pall Mall, the *Rev. Robert Phillips*, rector of Great Whelnetnam, Suffolk, vicar of Kempstone, Norfolk, and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

In Baker street, the *Rev. George Chandler*, late of Myless, near Chipping Ongar, Essex.

At Blackheath, *Captain Thomas Gooch*, a member of the Turkey company, in which trade he commanded a ship for thirty years, 72.

In Albemarle-street, *Lieutenant-Colonel Bothwell*, late of the 2d, or North British Dragoons.

At his house in Whitehall, at the advanced age of 82, *James Duff*, Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, in the county of Cavan, in Ireland. His lordship was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Fife, in Great Britain, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Bamfshire. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, *James Duff*, esq. [Further particulars of this nobleman will be given in our next.]

In Southampton-street, Strand, *William Burrows*, esq. eldest son, by the second marriage of the late Sir Kildare D. Burrows, Bart.

At Stockwell, *T. Barrett*, esq. proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens.

In St. James's Place, *General Mordaunt*, 70.

In Pater-noster-row, *Mr. Alexander Hogg*, bookseller, 56.

In Argyle-street, *Lady Lumm*, relict of Sir Francis L. Bart.

In Upper Norton-street, *Mrs. Adair*, relict of Mr. Serjeant A.

In Old Burlington-street, his Excellency *Count Brühl*, many years minister from the Elector of Saxony, to his Britannic Majesty, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle.

At Belchamp Hall, Essex, the *Countess of Dundonald*.

In Upper Titchfield-street, the *Rev. Charles Prescott*, late rector of St. Martin's, near Love, in Cornwall, 80.

In Great Russel-street, *Mrs. Justin*, relict of R. J. esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Hammersmith, *Simon Lasage*, esq. 81.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, *Harry Farnham*, esq. 70.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, *Mr. John Mole*, solicitor.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mr. P. Selby*, son of John S. esq. of Hunton, Kent.

In Hoxton-square, *Samuel Tooth*, esq. 65.  
At Grimsthorpe Castle, near Bourn, Lincolnshire, his *Grace Brownlow Bertie*, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, and Recorder of Boston.

He was born in 1729, and was consequently in his 80th year. In 1762, while Lord Brownlow Bertie, he married his first wife Harriet, daughter and heiress of George Morton Pitt, esq. but by her he had no issue. In 1769, he was united to Mary Anne, daughter of Peter Ledyard, esq. who died in 1804. By this lady he had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born in 1771, and married in 1793, to Viscount Millington, eldest son of the Earl of Portmore. She died in 1797. His Grace, while a commoner, was returned knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln in several parliaments. In 1799 he succeeded his nephew, Robert in the dukedom of Ancaster, and became a claimant for the office of great Chamberlain of England, but failed. His Grace having no male issue, by his death the dukedom is extinct: the marquisate is also extinct; but the title of Earl of Lindsey devolves upon General Albemarle Bertie, M.P. for the borough of Stamford; unaccompanied, however, by any estate, unless it shall be determined that that of Uffington descends with the title. Grimsthorpe Castle and park descend to Lord Gwydir, by right of his wife, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and, it is believed, will be made the residence of his lordship's son, the Honourable Peter Burrell, who lately married the heiress of the house of Perth.—The personal property of the duke (amounting, it is supposed, to upwards of 200,000*l.*), is chiefly bequeathed to his grace's grandson, Mr. Colyear, the heir in abeyance of the earldom of Portmore. The death of the Duke of Ancaster is a subject of real sorrow to hundreds. His Grace was the common benefactor of all who lived around him; and, as a landlord, was regarded as indisputably the best in England. Very few of those who held farms on the extensive domain of the Duke, have had their rents advanced during the 30 years in which His Grace was their landlord.

At his father's house in Manchester Buildings, Westminster, 28, *Mr. Edward Wold Elvidge*, who had been employed in the pay department upon the expedition to Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres; and upon his return from thence, in consequence of his reputation as a calculator and accountant, was selected by the directors of the Provident Institution, to be their secretary, which situation he filled to their satisfaction, and received every acknowledgment of their approbation. Being however lately offered the appointment of assistant paymaster to the troops at Lisbon, he was preparing for his voyage to that place, but illness prevented his setting out. He was a young man of great promise.



mise, possessing abilities and virtues, which must in time have raised him to eminence.

At his lodgings, two pair of stairs room, in Angel-court, Windmill-street, Haymarket, 68, Mr. Christopher Bartholemew, formerly proprietor of White Conduit House, which owed its celebrity to the taste he displayed in laying out the gardens and walks, rendering it the first place of resort in the class of tea-gardens. Possessed of a good fortune from his parents, the gardens, and the Angel inn at Islington, being his freeholds; renting 2000l. a year in the neighbourhood of Islington and Holloway, remarkable for having the greatest quantity of hay-stacks of any grower in the neighbourhood of London; at that time, the writer of this article was informed by himself, he was worth 50,000l. Not content, he fell a victim to the mania of insuring in the lottery, for which he has paid 1000l. a day. He passed the last 13 years of his life in great poverty, subsisting by the charity of those who knew his better days, and as a jurymen of the Sheriffs' Court for the county. In August 1807, he had a thirty-second share in a 20,000l. prize. By the advice of his friends, he purchased an annuity of 60l. per annum; yet fatally addicted to that pernicious pursuit, insurance, he disposed of it, and lost it all: a few days before he died, he solicited a few shillings to buy him necessaries. A gentleman in his manners, with a mind rather superior to the generality of men, he at one time possessed the esteem of all who knew him; yet he became the prey of that artful and designing set of men, who are interested in eluding all the laws which are made to prevent their nefarious practices, and which never can be effected while government seduce the individual to pay 20l. for the liberty of gambling for 10l. This obituary is furnished as a warning to all ranks, particularly the trading one, not to engage in a pursuit which will ultimately be their ruin; and when tempted to insure, let them remember the fate of Bartholemew.

At his house in George-street, Hanover-square, Mr. Shelley, miniature painter. This ingenious artist has long been distinguished for his merit in the above line, but he rendered that branch of art subservient to the illustration of historical and poetical subjects, which he treated with taste, skill, knowledge, and elegance. He was one of the founders of the exhibition of drawings in water-colours, in which department a degree of excellence has been attained, that demonstrates a considerable advance in the arts of this country, and which far exceeds any thing of the same nature in former times.

At Bath, where he had been some time for the benefit of his health, the Right Hon. Alan Gardner, Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter, in Ireland and Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter in England. This nobleman may be justly considered as the architect of his own fortune. His father

was lieutenant-colonel of the 11th regiment of dragoons, and Alan was the eighth of twelve children by his second wife. Having manifested an early predilection for the naval service, he was stationed at the age of thirteen years, on the quarter deck of the Medway, of sixty guns, and had the good fortune to be placed under the immediate inspection of an excellent officer, Sir Peter Denis, who had been third lieutenant of the Centurion, and was patronized by Commodore, afterwards Lord Anson. In this vessel he remained two years, and was present at an engagement, at the conclusion of which a French ship of the line (the Duc d'Aquitaine) struck her colours to two English men of war. Our young midshipman afterwards accompanied his commander, first into the Namur, of ninety guns, in which he served under the gallant Admiral Hawke, during the expedition against Rochfort, and then into the Dorsetshire, of seventy guns. While on board of the latter, he was taught one of the lessons of the old, which he, in his turn has frequently repeated to the new school. Being cruising with a squadron to the westward, May 29, 1758, a signal was thrown out for his ship to give chase, which she accordingly obeyed, and soon after came up with the Raisonable, a French sixty-four, commanded by the Chevalier de Rohan. Captain Denis did not fire a single gun until he could do it with effect; and then, after a close engagement, that continued without interruption from seven until nine o'clock in the evening, obliged the enemy to strike: the number of the killed amounting to sixty-one, and the wounded to one hundred. Mr. Gardner was also on board the Dorsetshire, November the 20th, 1759, in the general engagement off Belisle between the English and French fleets, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke and the Marshal de Conflans; and Captain Denis was one of those officers who particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion. The highest encomiums were bestowed on him personally by the commander in chief, who thanking him for his services, in the warmth of his gratitude declared that the captains of the Dorsetshire and Resolution (Denis and Speke) "had behaved like angels." After near five years constant employment, Mr. Gardner in 1760, passed the usual examination, and was appointed a lieutenant on board the Bellona, into which he followed his patron, Sir Peter Denis, who was soon after appointed to the Charlotte yacht, for the purpose of bringing over her present Majesty. Under Captain Falconer, who succeeded to the command, he assisted at the capture of Le Courageux, of seventy-four guns, and was in April 1762 promoted to the rank of master and commander and appointed to the Raven, of sixteen guns. Mr. Gardner remained upwards of four years without obtaining any superior rank. In May 1766 he was made post, into the Preston, of fifty guns, which had been fitted out as the flag ship of Rear-



Rear-admiral Parry, whom he accompanied to Port Royal, in Jamaica. As profound peace then prevailed, Captain Gardner had neither an opportunity to distinguish nor to enrich himself. On the expiration of the usual period the *Preston* returned home, and was put out of commission. The contest with America, soon after followed by a general war with France, Spain, and Holland, however unfortunate it might prove for the general interest of the country, yet was attended with many individual advantages, as it rescued a number of promising young men from obscurity, and enabled them to prove serviceable to their country. Captain Gardner had by this time become a husband and a father. While at Jamaica (May 20, 1769) he married Susanah Hyde, the only daughter of Francis Gale, Esq. a planter in Liguania. This lady had, already brought him four children; and as he had now the prospect of a family to the full as numerous as that of his father, and was at the same time ambitious of rising in the service, an appointment of course became an object of consequence to him. Nor did he solicit in vain; he obtained the *Maidstone*, a frigate of twenty-eight guns, in which he sailed for the West Indies early in 1778, and in the course of that year he fortunately obtained a rich capture on the coast of America. On the 4th of November, while cruising about sixty leagues to the eastward of Cape Henry, he gave chase to and came up with the *Lion*, a French man of war, with fifteen hundred hogsheds of tobacco belonging to the merchants. Although the hold of this vessel was crowded with merchandize, yet there were forty guns and two hundred men on board; she therefore sustained a severe action and killed four and wounded nine of the *Maidstone's* men before she surrendered. Captain Gardner bore away with his prize for Antigua; and, soon after his arrival in the West Indies, he was appointed by Vice-admiral Byron to the command of the *Sultan* of 74 guns. Hitherto the subject of this memoir may be considered merely as a private character; but from this moment he is to be ranked as a public man, occupied with his professional duty, and engaged in almost every great action during the space of the subsequent twenty-two years, which constitute one of the most important epochs in the naval history of Great Britain. Having now obtained a ship of the line, Captain Gardner remained under the command of the gallant but unfortunate Byron, whose fate it was to encounter and combat unceasingly with dangers, difficulties, and hurricanes, in every quarter of the habitable globe. In an engagement which took place with the Count D'Estaing, off the Island of Grenada, the French, instead of being far inferior in force, as had been supposed, exhibited no less than twenty-seven sail of line of battle ships, notwithstanding, which, the *Sultan*, which was the headmost

of the British squadron, gave chase, the moment that the signal was thrown out, and did not return the enemy's fire until she could get into close action. The English admiral was once more unfortunate; for although he determined, notwithstanding his manifest inferiority, to give battle, yet the French always took care to bear up so as to avoid it; and their ships being far better sailers, they were thus enabled, at will, to prevent a decisive engagement. Byron, in his official letters to the lords of the Admiralty, pays many compliments to the gallantry of Vice Admiral Barrington, and the Captains Sawyer and Gardner, the last of whom had no less than sixteen men killed and thirty-nine wounded. Soon after this drawn battle, the *Sultan* was ordered to Jamaica, whence Captain Gardner returned the following year to England with a convoy under his care. On his arrival, his ship was paid off; and after remaining for a short time out of commission, towards the end of 1791 he was appointed to the *Duke*, a second rate of 98 guns, one of the ships sent to reinforce the fleet of Sir George Rodney, who had meanwhile succeeded to the chief command in the West Indies. Captain Gardner had the good fortune to join the Admiral previous to the memorable 12th of April 1782. On that glorious day the *Duke* was second to the *Formidable*, the flagship of Sir George Rodney, and Captain Gardner was the first to break through the enemy's line of battle, according to the new plan of attack adopted by the British Admiral on that occasion. During one period of the action, the *Duke*, in conjunction with the *Formidable* and *Namur*, had to sustain the fire of eleven of the enemy's ships, and their loss was proportionably great. On board the *Duke* thirteen men were killed, and fifty seven wounded, among the former of which were the master and boatswain. Such a spirited conduct entitled Captain Gardner to the particular notice of the commander in chief, who was so well pleased with the exertions of all under him as to remark in an emphatical manner, "that he wanted words to express how sensible he was of the meritorious conduct of all the captains, officers, and men, who had a share in this glorious victory obtained by their gallant exertions." Soon after this, a long peace ensued, during which, the subject of this memoir appeared sometimes in a civil, and sometimes in a naval capacity; having acted as commodore on the Jamaica station, on board the *Europe* of fifty guns, in the years 1785-6-7-8 and 9, and in 1790 as a lord of the Admiralty; he also, as will be seen hereafter, obtained a seat in parliament. Having been at length raised to the rank of rear admiral of the blue Feb. 1, 1793, he soon after hoisted his flag on board the *Queen* of ninety-eight guns, and on the 24th of March he sailed in the capacity of commander in chief to the Leeward Islands. Upon the arrival of  
Admiral



Admiral Gardner on this station, Sir John Laforey resigned the command, and returned to England. Soon after this, being encouraged by the disputes between the republicans and royalists in the adjacent colony of Martinico, and earnestly pressed by the latter to make a descent on that island, he determined to give them every assistance in his power. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, after a previous consultation with Major-general Bruce, that officer effected a descent with about 3000 British troops, under cover of the ships of war; but finding the democratical party too strong, they were re-embarked on the 21st with considerable loss. The adherents to the house of Bourbon, who had magnified their means and numbers, were the chief sufferers, many of them having perished in arms, while those who could not be taken on board the squadron, experienced a more cruel death in the hands of their inexorable countrymen. After dispatching the *Hannibal* and *Hector*, of seventy-four guns each, to reinforce the squadron on the Jamaica station, Admiral Gardner returned home, and arrived at Spithead October 1, 1793. In 1794 we find him as rear admiral of the white, serving in the Channel fleet under Earl Howe, and contributing with his usual intrepidity to the success of the memorable 1st of June. On the morning of this day the English and French fleets being in order of battle, when the British admiral threw out the signal to bear up, and for each ship to engage her opponent, Rear-admiral Gardner desired his crew "not to fire until they should be near enough to scorch the Frenchmen's beards." The *Queen* bore a conspicuous part in this action; for Captain Hutt and Lieutenant Dawes were mortally, and her master, with two lieutenants and a midshipman, slightly wounded; thirty-six seamen were killed and sixty-seven disabled. In short, no vessel in the whole fleet, the *Brunswick* alone excepted, experienced so severe a loss. Earl Howe in his public dispatches, of course, made particular mention of Rear-admiral Gardner; and when his Majesty afterwards gave orders for a gold medal emblematical of the victory to be presented to certain distinguished officers, he was not only included in the number, but also appointed major-general of marines, and created a baronet of Great Britain. Sir Alan continued to serve under Earl Howe while that nobleman went to sea; and when Lord Bridport succeeded to the command, his services were considered so indispensable in the Channel, that he was uniformly employed on that station for a series of years. He was present, in particular, at the action off Port l'Orient, June 22, 1795, when the French fleet saved itself from inevitable destruction by a precipitate flight.\* At the beginning of

1797, such a dangerous mutiny took place at Portsmouth, that on the 21st of February it was deemed necessary for some persons of authority in the fleet to confer with the delegates. Accordingly the Admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole, repaired on board the *Queen Charlotte*, then in the possession of the mutineers; but they would not enter into any negotiation, as, they said, no arrangement whatsoever could be considered as final until it was sanctioned by both King and parliament. On this Sir Alan was so displeased that, without reflecting on his own danger, he seized one of the chief conspirators by the collar, and swore that every fifth man on board should be executed. The crew, in their turn, were so exasperated, that it was with no small difficulty he escaped with his life; after which Lord Bridport's flag was struck, and a bloody one, the emblem of terror, displayed in its place. On this Admiral Gardner, together with two of his lieutenants, were afterwards obliged to go on shore, and he declined an invitation to return until those officers were also permitted to accompany him; which was at length complied with. He accordingly hoisted his flag as vice admiral of the white, and proceeded to sea in the *Royal Sovereign*, of one hundred and ten guns, on the 6th of May, to cruise as before, under Lord Bridport, in the Channel. The spirit of mutiny, however, was not yet laid, for it discovered itself once more in June, when the crews of several of the ships behaved in a most audacious manner, and two of his own seamen were condemned to death. We now recur to less disagreeable scenes. It being determined to celebrate the late victories in a solemn manner, St. Paul's cathedral was chosen as the most suitable place, and the 19th of December, 1797, fixed for the day. His Majesty and all the royal family, attended by the great officers of state and both houses of parliament, accordingly repaired thither to deposit the standards taken from the French, Spaniards, and Dutch. Sir Alan Gardner assisted upon this solemn occasion, and the following was the order of the procession:

British peerage, and gold chains and medals were conferred on the following officers:

1. Vice-admiral Sir S. Hood now Lord Bridport
2. ——— T. Graves.
3. Rear-admiral A. Gardner.
4. ——— E. Bowyer.
5. ——— T. Pastey.
6. ——— Sir R. Curtis.
7. Capt. William Hope.
8. ——— Elphinstone.
9. ——— Hon. J. Pakenham.
10. ——— J. T. Duckworth.
11. ——— Sir A. Douglas.
12. ——— Henry Harvey.
13. ——— W. Domett.
14. ——— J. W. Payne, and
15. ——— T. Pringle,

L. Vice.

\* The admiral for his conduct on this occasion was admitted to the honours of the



I. Vice-admiral Caldwell, with the French national colours,

Vice-admiral Sir T. Pasley, bart.

Rear-ad. Bazeley, Vice-ad. Gardner, Bart.

Rear-ad. H. Seymour, Rear-ad. Sir R. Curtis,

Capt. W. Domett, Rear-ad. Gambier,

Capt. J. Elphinstone, Capt. J. W. Payne.

II. Vice-ad. Goodall, with the flags taken from the French in the Mediterranean Mar. 13, 1795,

Rear-ad. W. Young, and Capt. J. Holloway,

III. Rear-ad. Hamilton, bearing the flags taken from the French off L'Orient, June 23, 1795.

Captain Larcom, Captain Grindall,

Capt. Monckton, Captain Browne.

IV. Vice-ad. Sir Charles Thompson, bearing the flags taken from the Spaniards off Cape

St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797,

Rear-ad. Sir H. Nekon, Vice-ad. Waldegrave,

Capt. Whitshed, Sir Charles Knowles,

Capt. Sutton, Capt. Dacres,

Capt. Irwin, Capt. Towry.

V. Capt. Douglas, bearing the flags taken from the Dutch off the Cape of Good Hope,

August 16, 1796.

VI. Ad. Lord Duncan, bearing the flags taken from the Dutch off Caperdown, on the coast

of Holland, October 11, 1797,

Capt. Sir H. Trollope, Vice-ad. Onslow,

Capt. O. B. Drury, Sir G. W. Fairfax,

Capt. J. Wells, Capt. W. Elphinston,

Capt. W. Mitchell, Capt. E. O'Brien,

Capt. W. Bligh, Capt. Geo. Gregory,

Capt. Waller, Capt. W. Hotham.

Early in 1798, Sir Alan again served in the Channel fleet, having his flag hoisted on board the Royal George, under Lord Bridport; as also in the beginning of 1799 in the Royal Sovereign; but he soon after returned into port with a squadron from a cruize off the coast of France. Having sailed again, it was discovered that the French fleet, after escaping from Brest during a fog, had steered towards the Mediterranean; on which he was sent by the commander in chief with a detachment of sixteen sail of the line to reinforce the squadron off Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean under earl St. Vincent. Perceiving, however, that there was but little danger in either of those quarters, he returned in July with the convoy from Lisbon, accompanied by nine sail of the line. Early in the year 1800 we once more find Sir Alan, who was soon after created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord Gardner, serving at one period under his old admiral Lord Bridport in the Channel fleet, and at another commanding a squadron of observation off Brest; but on the 22d of August he left the Royal Sovereign, and succeeded Admiral Kingsmill in the naval command in Ireland, which he held for several years. In 1807, he succeeded the Earl of St. Vincent in the command of the Channel fleet, which ill-health obliged him some time since to relinquish. Lord Gardner sat in three successive parliaments. In January 1790, he was elected one of the representatives for the town of Plymouth, the

corporation and inhabitants of which were of course well acquainted with his merits. On the 13th of June, 1796, he was nominated, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, one of the members for Westminster. It may be doubted, however, whether a naval officer, liable at all times to be sent aboard on public service, is well calculated to represent a city which is the residence of the government, may be considered as the second in the empire, and ought to send two independent legislators to St. Stephen's chapel. Many severe contests have accordingly taken place; and in that with Mr. Tooke, his lordship had to contend with a man of the first-rate talents. He was, indeed, well supported, and attended by a numerous and respectable body of freeholders; but he who had never flinched from a contest with the public enemy, must be allowed to have been overmatched by the wit, satire, and eloquence, of so formidable an antagonist. On this occasion it was well known to all his friends that the gallant veteran would have rather encountered a shower of cannon-balls, than been exposed to the continual hisses of the mob, and pelted by the arguments of a popular adversary. At the general election, in 1802, when he was again returned for Westminster, Mr. Fox paid a very high compliment to his virtues and integrity. "A noble admiral (said he) has been proposed to you. I certainly cannot boast of agreeing with him in political opinions; but whom could the electors pitch upon more worthy of their choice than the noble lord, in his private character universally respected, and a man who has served his country with a zeal, a gallantry, a spirit, and a splendour that will reflect upon him immortal honour?" The family of Lord Gardner is still more numerous than that of his father, consisting of no less than fourteen children, all of whom, three only excepted, are still alive. Two of the sons are officers in the army, and two in the navy; and it is not a little remarkable, that his wife was actually delivered of one of her children (Samuel-Martin) on board the Europa at sea. He is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son the honourable A. H. Gardner, born in 1772. His remains were deposited in the Abbey-church, Bath. The funeral was conducted with appropriate grandeur and solemnity; the hearse, six mourning coaches, and a long retinue of gentlemen's carriages, formed the procession. Four sons of his lordship paid their last offering of filial affection, as chief mourners; the pall bearers were Admirals Sir C. Knowles, M'Donnell, Sir J. Saumarez, Wolseley, Stirling, and Pickmore. There has been seldom seen on any similar occasion in that city so great a concourse of spectators as attended this funeral; all appearing devoutly anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the firmest supporters of our naval renown.



At Gorhambury, near St. Alban's, the Right Honourable *James Bucknell Grimston*, Viscount Grimston, Baron of Dunboyne, in the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, in the county of Hertford, Great Britain, and a baronet, D. C. L. and F. R. S. His lordship was born in 1747, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded his father in the family titles and estates in 1773, and the following year married Harriet Walter, grand-daughter of Lord Forrester, whom he survived but a few weeks. In 1784 he was returned knight of the shire for the county of Hertford, and on the dissolution of that parliament was created an English peer by the title of Baron Verulam. He is succeeded by his only son James Walter, born in 1775, who, in right of his mother, lately inherited the barony of Forrester in Scotland, and in August, 1807, married Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, daughter of the late Earl of Liverpool. The family seat of Gorhambury Abbey was once the mansion of the venerable Bacon, Lord Verulam, whose gallery inscriptions and several curious portraits are still extant. At this place the deceased nobleman kept a considerable farm in his own hands, and proved himself a skilful and spirited encourager of agricultural improvements.

The *Rev. J. Edwards*, a dissenting minister of the unitarian denomination. He was drowned early in the month of September, 1808, whilst bathing in an arm of the sea, near Wareham. This truly good man, and highly useful teacher of religion, was born January 1, 1768, at Ipswich, where his father, the *Rev. David Edwards*, was pastor of a dissenting congregation of the calvinistic persuasion. It is reported, that in early life, he was designed for naval employment, and with that view was some time at sea. Short however this might be, it is certain he afterwards uniformly discovered that intrepidity, generosity, and nobleness of spirit, for which the British navy has been so long and so justly celebrated. Being as well prepared as young men usually are for entering on a course of academical education, he commenced his studies for the ministry at a seminary, then supported at Hoxton, by the trustees of the late Mr. Coward's will, under the direction of Dr. Savage, Dr. Kippis, and Dr. Rees; and in the year 1785, removed to a similar institution at Daventry upon the same foundation, where he completed his education. It may be proper to remark here that at these seminaries every advantage except one was enjoyed, that could be requisite to prepare young men for the successful discharge of ministerial duties; and it is surely singular, that, upon that one, their popularity, and consequently, the extent of their usefulness, chiefly depended. On the theory and practice of elocution, no lectures were given; no examples afforded; no exercises required. This study, so essential to the success of public speaking

was, and no doubt still is, in similar institutions, wholly neglected; and to many a man of real talents, both natural, and acquired, the consequence has been, consignment to obscurity, and comparative insignificance for life. Mr. Edwards, however, shewed his good sense by devoting a considerable portion of his time, during his academical course, to the improvement of the capital advantage which nature had given him, in a powerful and melodious voice, for the acquisition of a delivery, that might fix his attention, and give the best effect to his pulpit instructions. This circumstance, as well as the excellence of the first discourses he delivered, excited considerable expectations of him as a preacher, which were not afterwards disappointed. At first, the art of the speaker was by much too visible; but when practice and experience had ripened and mellowed his talents for elocution, every degree of stiffness and formality was nearly worn off, and his delivery was at once easy, and in the highest degree forcible and impressive. In his best days, he was always heard with great attention, and the younger part of his audience, who are usually most inclined to impatience under public instruction, were accustomed to say, though he was in the habit of delivering long discourses, and though familiar with his manner, they were never wearied. During the time he spent in preparation for the ministry, he was also remarkable for the regularity of his behaviour, for strict integrity, for a conscientious though unostentatious regard for religion; and for ardour, firmness, independence of mind, and zeal for truth, by which he was distinguished through the rest of his days, and thus rendered an ornament to his sacred, and truly honourable profession. His first settlement as pastor of a congregation, was at Gateacre, near Liverpool. In the year 1791, a year made memorable for ever in English history, by the bitter and unrelenting persecution of one of the greatest and best men this country could boast of; he received a unanimous invitation from a large, and respectable congregation at Birmingham, to officiate as colleague with this deservedly eminent philosopher and divine. A fever, however, to the attacks of which he was afterwards liable, prevented his immediate removal; and, during that interval, the riots alluded to took place, which finally ended in the voluntary banishment of Dr. Priestley, into the wilds of America, and thus was removed one of the principal inducements of Mr. Edwards, as he himself observed, to settle at Birmingham, namely, that he might enjoy the benefit of the converse, advice, and example of this intrepid friend of truth, science, and religion. His colleague in this situation for a few years, was the *Rev. David Jones*; at that time well known, and highly respected for his spirited, and able publications in the cause of freedom, political and religious, and



in defence of the pure doctrines of christianity. Upon the resignation of this gentleman, who has since devoted his superior talents to the assiduous study, and to the practice of the law, the whole pastoral care of the congregation, by their request, devolved upon Mr. Edwards. This circumstance alone was a sufficient testimony of the high estimation in which he was held, for till that period, two ministers had always been thought necessary to fill that station. During his connection with this society, the attendance upon his ministry was often very numerous, and always respectable. In discharging the duties of his office, his zeal for truth, his uncorrupted integrity, his firmness and consistency, but above all his generosity of spirit, and his earnest concern for the practical and religious improvement of his hearers, were very conspicuous, and on some occasions were displayed in a manner that does not often occur. His exertions to be useful were by no means confined to the pulpit. Considering the smallness of his income, his liberality was almost unexampled. Little more than one-third of what he received as the reward of his labours, was sufficient to supply his own necessities; the rest was entirely devoted to the relief of those who stood most in need of assistance; and to pecuniary aid, were commonly added by him, the still more valuable benefits of Christian advice and consolation. Nor can there be the least doubt, had his income from the ministry been double, or treble what it was, he would have employed the whole the same way. In 1802, his connections with Birmingham was dissolved, but not without the deepest regret amongst his numerous and affectionate friends. Every exertion was made by the young people of the society especially, to induce him to remain with them. Their address to him on his departure, and the substantial proofs they afterwards afforded him of their attachment, are testimonies to his worth, which cannot be effaced. The estimation in which his memory is still held by them; the fidelity and strength of their attachment; the affection with which they cherish the recollection of the known goodness of his heart; and his faithful exertions for their benefit, are as honourable to themselves, as to him. Upon this separation, Mr Edwards removed to the neighbourhood of London. He had been there but a few months, when he was afflicted with a severe illness, which so much affected his nervous system, as to render him incapable of great exertion, during his residence in this vicinity. After no long confinement, however, he was enabled to renew his ministerial services, which were carried on partly at Edmonton, and partly in the metropolis, where he conducted during the winter season, evening lectures. Of the spirit and ability with which these services were conducted, the very excellent sermon on the death of Dr Priestley, is an admirable specimen; but the state of

his health however, at this period, rendered relaxation and the air of the country necessary. On this account he declined some very promising offers that were made to him, and retired for some time to the neighbourhood of the sea; officiating during one summer, to a small but respectable congregation in the Isle of Wight. Soon after he was invited to become the minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters at Crediton, in Devonshire. He complied with their request, and divided his services during the first year, between that society, and another of the same description at Moreton Hampstead. At these places, he usually preached three times on the Lord's day, besides which he had a weekly lecture. At Crediton, he also established Sunday schools, which in that neighbourhood are not common, chiefly upon the plan of the very large and well conducted institution of this kind at Birmingham. Severe afflictions, however, that had befallen some of his nearest relatives, as well as others of a personal nature, had induced him to form the resolution of leaving Devonshire, and suspend for a season his ministerial labours. From the first it does not appear to have been his design to continue long in that situation, for he had engaged to officiate as minister at Crediton, only from year to year. It was the will of Providence, however, that his valuable life should now be suddenly cut short, when many years of activity and increasing usefulness might have been expected; and to that will, mysterious as it often is, it becomes creatures whose faculties are limited as ours are, to bear in every instance with perfect acquiescence. That his death was accidental and wholly undesigned, there is every evidence which the nature of the case will admit. His clothes were all found laid in the usual manner by the water side; letters were in his pocket, in which he expressed his intention of returning for a short time to his late abode. A few days before, on his way through Exeter, he had purchased some books, and a few days previous to that he had written a letter to a young person of his former congregation at Birmingham, abounding with proofs of good sense, and the best advice, which the circumstances of that young person required. These surely are evidences that can leave no doubt in the mind of any impartial person. His publications consist of Letters to the Rev. Mr. Madeley, and a Vindication of them. Letters to the British Nation, (on the Riots at Birmingham,) and Five single Sermons. For an able and just estimate of his character, and talents (which the sermons he delivered, as well as those he published, prove to be far above mediocrity), the reader is requested to refer to an excellent discourse, occasioned by his death, delivered and published by his successor at Birmingham, the Rev. John Kentish, sold by Belcher, Birmingham; and Johnson, St. Paul's Church Yard.



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

•• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE number of baptisms in Newcastle, and Gateshead, for the year 1808, was 1235, of which 656 were males, and 539 females. Burials, (including those at the Ballist Hills) 1144, viz. 569 males, and 575 females. Marriages 454. The baptisms of the Dissenters, which are considerable, are not included in the above number.

*Married.* At Wittingham, George Laing, esq. of Long Haughton, to Miss Law, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. vicar of the former place.

At Ryton, P. B. Minster esq. to Miss Ann Elizabeth Stowe, of Ryton Grove, daughter of the late John S. esq. of Newton, Lincolnshire.

At Newcastle, Capt. John Ismay, of the Royal Navy to Miss Punshon.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Moody, of Durham to Miss Jane Jefferson, seventh daughter of Mr. William J. of Pancake Hall, near Durham.

At Houghton-le Spring, Mr. Stephen Owens, of Chester-le-street, to Miss Bowden, daughter of Mr. B. of Dean House.

*Died* At Durham, Mr. James Smurthwaite, 76.—Mrs. Hunter, 68.—Mr. John Taylor, 56.—Mr. Thomas Dixon, 75.—Mrs. Eleanor Wetherhead, 71.—Miss Mary Fairest, 23.—Mr. Martin Smith, 88.—John Impett, esq. 49.—Mrs. Pearson, 74.

At Gateshead, Capt. A. Rutherford, of Hillgate, 80.

At Coatham Hall, Garth, near Darlington, Mr. Thomas Porthouse, inventor of the useful machines for heckling and spinning flax and hemp, 47.

At Wingate Grange, near Castle Edin, Mr. Thomas Watson, 106.—He retained his faculties till his death.

At Escomb, near Bishop Auckland, Mr. Thomas Spark, 80.

At Walsingham, Mrs. Bates, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, and sister of the late Captain H. of the St. Fiorenzo frigate.

At Hexam, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, curate of Hexam, and master of the Free Grammar School at Haydon Bridge.

At Newcastle, Miss Ann Mounsey, daughter of the late Rev. Robert M. of Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland.—Miss Mary Len, 15.—Mr. Hunter Bouney, 32.—Mr. T. Hebouck, 78.—Mrs. Ranney, 55.—Mr.

Robert Rawes, proprietor of several slate-quarries at Shap, near Appleby, Westmoreland, 68.—Mrs. Creighton, wife of Mr. David C. 22.—Mrs. Mather, 40.—Mrs. Barry, 78.—Mr. William Mewburn, 69.—Mr. John Cram.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. John Burnell.

At the Steel, near Bellingham, William Dodd, esq.

At Bellingham Grange, Mrs. Burrell, 58.

At Lumney, Mr. Thomas Chapman, 78.

At Elsdon, Mr. Anthony Hall, 75.

At Berwick, Mrs. Charters.—Mr. James Patterson.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Shepherd, 78.

At Stannington, Mr. John Hart, 92.

At Tantoby, Mrs. Richardson, 79.

At Wark, Mrs. Loraine, 84.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Anthony Ellis, 30 years parish clerk of that place; 66.

At Barnardcastle, Mrs. C. Richardson.

At Edmondesley, near Chester-le-street, Hannah, second daughter of George Wardle, esq. 14.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At Kendal Dispensary, 1087, patients were admitted during the last year. The expences amounted to 157l. 5s.—One hundred and two poor women received relief, during the last year, from the Lying in charity, in the same town, at the expence of 65l. 14s. 3d.—At the Schools of Industry, Kendal, at Midsummer last, there were 138 boys and girls employed, viz. 30 boys in card-setting, and 108 girls in knitting, sewing, platting straw, &c. The yearly expences (including for repairs 36l. 13s. 3d. and for rewards to 49 children 12l. 2s. 6d.) amounted to 298l. and sixpence.

*Married* At Appleby, the Rev. John Waller, rector of Southamstead, and master of Appleby School, to Miss Wade.

At Sowerly Row, Mr. Denton, surgeon and apothecary in Penrith, to Miss Ann Weils.

At Whitehaven, Thomas Parker, esq. of Hall, to Miss Spedding, youngest daughter of the late James S. esq.

*Died.* At Penrith, Mrs. Hindson, 86.—Mr. John Stagg, 22.—Mrs. Salkeld, wife of Joseph S. esq.—Mrs. Margaret Sandwich, 91.—Mrs. Jane Ralph, 81.—Mrs. Margaret Noble, 75.

At Wyersdale, Mrs. Jackson, 93.

At Broughton in Farness, Mrs. Elizabeth Gasson, 79; and a few days afterwards at  
Fallen

Fallen Cross, in Cleator, her brother, Mr. William Atkinson, 78.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. John J.—Mrs. Montgomery.—Mr. William Barnes.

At Rickerbey, Mr. Irvine, 75.

At Scotby, Mr. Thomas Colthard, 85.

At Corby, Miss Jane Gaddes, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard G. 22.

At Workington, Mr. William Adair, 24. Mrs. Hudson, 79.—Mr. John Bradle, assistant to the master of the Grammar School,

At Breckabank, Mr. John Fleming, 83.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Miss Burrow.

At Whitebank, Mrs. Ann Mandle, 89.

At Dissington, Mrs. Jane Walker, 89.

At Close, in Embleton, Mr. Wilfred Robinson, 82.

At Wath, Mr. Jacob Tyson, 71.

At Lowther, Mrs. Lumb, 39.

At Ambleside, Lieut. Steward, of the 88th Foot, son of the late Lieut. General S.

At Carlisle, Jane, wife of Mr. John Bowman, 62.—Mrs. Hannah Wright, 70.—Mr. Thomas Wilkin, 56.—Mrs. Ann Hall, 65.—Jane, wife of Mr. Walter Armstrong, 27.—Mr. Joseph Robinson, of the Grey Goat Inn, 42.—Mary, wife of Mr. George Wood, 58.—Mr. John Blacklock, 21.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. R. Jerrard, 80.

At Kendal, Mr. James Creighton, 25.—Mrs. Nelson, relict of the Rev. Mr. N. of Garsdale, near Sedburgh.—Moses, son of the late Mr. M. Wilkinson, 16.—Mr. Thomas Huyton, son of Mr. H. of the White Lion Inn, 21.—Mr. John Atkinson, 79.—Mrs. Dodgson.—Mrs. A. Patterson, 76.

At Maryport, Mrs. Sarah Saul, 67.—Capt. William Thompson. senior.—Mrs. Thompson, of the King's Arms Inn.

#### YORKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hull, Lieut. Thomas Robinson, of the East York Militia, to Miss Sherwood.

At Halifax, William Voase, esq. of Hull, to Miss Rawden, daughter of Christopher R. esq. of Underbank.

At Baildon, Edward Ferrand, esq. of St. Ives, to Fanny, youngest daughter of William Holden, esq.

At Kirk Hammerton, Mr. Edward Spink, jun. of Wilstrop, to Miss Howell, eldest daughter of the Rev. William H. of Knaresborough.

At Malham, Samuel Broomhead Ward, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Sheffield, to Miss Martindale, of the former place.

At Bradford, Laurence Halstead, esq. of Burnley, Lancashire, to Anna, daughter of the late John Preston, esq. of Bradford.

*Died.*] At Doncaster, Mr. Charles Spencer, formerly of the Sheffield theatre, 66.—Mr. Pugh.

At Douthorpe, Charles E. Broadley, esq. of Hull.

At Hull, at the vicarage house, Mrs.

Bromby, mother of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Holy Trinity.

Mr. Samuel Thornton, 31.—Mr. John Walker, 32.—Mr. S. Mann, 60.—Mr. John Railey, 78.

At Ackworth, Miss Heaton, sister of John H. esq.

At Selby, John Audus, esq. who, during the last twenty years, has, by his energies, abilities, and public spirit, made great improvements in the new roads, buildings, &c. at that town.

At Rawcliffe, Patrick Berthwick, esq.

At Havingham, near Malton, Robert Prowde, esq. 59.

At Morley, Mr. Thomas Cash, many years an approved minister among the Quakers, 69.

At North Cowton, near Richmond, Mr. Robert Raisbeck. He died on the day which completed his 78th year; and was celebrated in that neighbourhood for his skill in the management of cattle.

At Knaresborough, Mr. William Dearlove.—Mr. J. Green, 78.

At the West Fields, Bramley, Mr. John Beecroft, one of the partners of the iron-works, Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, 59.

At York, aged 70, Richard Metcalfe, esq. one of the Alderman of that Corporation.—He served the office of Sheriff in the year 1737, and that of Lord Mayor in 1795.—Mrs. Dinsdale, wife of George D. esq. of Middleham, 23.—Mr. George Champlay, 76.—Henry Raper, esq. one of the Aldermen of the Corporation, and father of the city, 82.—He served the office of Lord Mayor in the years 1765 and 1782, and discharged the important duties of a magistrate with honour to himself, with credit and utility to the city.—Joseph Collins, esq. of Welton, near Hull, 66.

At Langtoft, the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, vicar of Reighton, and minister of the perpetual curacies of Sledmere and Filey, in this county.

At Askham, Edward Willey, esq. late Lieutenant Colonel of the fourth Dragoon Guards.

At Leeds, Richard Ramsden Bramley, esq. one of the alderman of that borough.—Mr. John Cockson, one of the common council.—Mrs. Furbank, senr. and Mrs. F. jun.—Mr. John Stocks.—Mr. John Bradford, 38 years clerk of Trinity Church, 67.—Mr. Philip Coultsman, formerly an attorney.—Mrs. Drake.

Aged 69.—Ralph Ferry, esq. of Thorpe. On his return from Sunderland, through the darkness of the night he lost his road, got among a quantity of drifted snow, where he perished, and was not found until the next morning.

At Lascelles Hall, Samuel Walker, esq. 62.

At Stackhouse, near Settle, William Clapham, esq.

At



At Elland, near Halifax, Mr. Robert Lumb, master of the workhouse there, 65.

At Wakefield, Miss Hannah Demain, 27. Mr. Austwick, of the Ram Inn.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Pointon, 28.—Mrs. Burgin, wife of Mr. Jonathan B. 62.—Mr. Richard Ogden, well known and respected as a commercial traveller, 61.—Mr. Samuel Wheatcroft.—Mr. James Warburton.—Mrs. Cooper.—Mr. J. Staniland, 67.—Mrs. E. Gray, wife of Mr. Thomas G.—Mr. Luke Fitzherbert.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The New Exchange Room at Manchester was opened on the 2d of January. In point of architectural elegance and convenience, it is an ornament to the town, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Harrison, of Chester, the architect under whose direction and superintendence, the building has been erected. This building comprises an exchange room, dining-room, and drawing-room, ware-rooms, shops, and counting-houses, a suit of rooms for the post-office, with cellaring under the whole, well adapted for the depositing of merchandize. It presents a semicircular front to the market-place, and a straight one to Exchange-street, built of Runcorn free stone, ornamented with half columns of the Grecian Doric order, supporting an appropriate entablature, upon which is placed an attic, divided by a pedestal over each column, and the intermediate spaces are adorned with ornamented pannels. The Exchange-room is contained in the semicircular part of the edifice, and comprises an area of four thousand superficial feet; it is lighted by eight windows, and a semicircular sky-light in the centre of the dome covering the room, which is forty feet in height: the dome is supported by eight Ionic reeded columns, standing twelve feet from the wall of the room, forming a colonade; four of which inclose cylindrical tubes of iron, heated by a proper apparatus, affording a regular temperature, aided by three fire places. The dining-room is 66 feet long, and 35 feet wide; the drawing-room is 36 feet long, and 26 feet wide, of a proportionate height, and communicating with each other by means of folding doors; and the approach to these rooms is by a commodious geometrical stone stair, fronting Exchange-street. The site of this building is the property of the Right Hon. Lord Ducie, and is held by the proprietors (who have erected the building by subscription) upon payment of a yearly chief rent. There are at present 1244 subscribers, producing annually 2370l.

Another benevolent Institution has been added to those which are so liberally supported in Manchester. It is named, "The Ladies' Society for employing the Female Poor;" and the relief is intended, by giving those who are orderly and industrious, the opportunity, "by their own exertions, to contribute to the necessities of their families."

The employment is to consist of making up wearing apparel, and other plain articles of domestic usefulness. Though but just established, there are now upwards of one hundred poor females employed, whose families are rendered comparatively comfortable, by the aid that is afforded them through the medium of this Institution. It is the sincere wish of those who see the great advantages that arise to the poor, from this mode of relieving their distresses, that many more may partake of the benefits of this well-directed charity.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, John Dodgson, esq. of Lorton, Cumberland, to Miss Bird, of Kensington.—Mr. James Redmayne, surgeon, to Miss Russell.

At Eccles, Jonathan Dorrington, of Swinton, esq. to Miss Betty Radcliffe, daughter of Mrs. R. of Sale lane, near Leigh.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. Stanley, relict of the Hon. and Rev. John S. rector of Urswick, 92.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. William E. surgeon, 22.—Mr. Thomas Berry, merchant, 51.—Mrs. Stephens, 75. Mrs. Richmond, 63.—Mr. William Reeves, 28.—Mrs. Nevett, 74.—Mr. Roger Chamley, 34. Mr. Thomas Wycliffe, of an ancient family of that name at Galey, near Richmond, Yorkshire; and formerly a merchant of this town, 81.

At Manchester, Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Taylor, attorney, 12.—Mr. Bolton.—Mr. James Denton, a travelling preacher among the Methodists.—Mr. Peter Owen, 51.—Mr. John Kearsley, solicitor.—the Rev. J. Griffith, M. A. senior Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Christ. The loss of so philanthropic a character will be severely felt by the poor, to whose tale of woe he invariably lent an attentive ear, and distributed comfort to them accordingly.

At Lancashire, Mr. William Rathbone, merchant, of Liverpool; whose loss will be deeply felt and regretted, not only by a numerous acquaintance, but by society at large. To do justice to his character would far exceed our limits, whether we consider him as a man, as a christian, or as a philanthropist. Constant endeavours to promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures and the welfare of society, were his chief delight; his heart overflowed with the milk of human kindness; and the urbanity of his manners, and uncommon punctuality as a tradesman, endeared him to all around. His consequence in the mercantile world, in which he was looked up to in all affairs of importance, and his endeavours to get the existing (and to him obnoxious) Orders in Council, repealed, will be long remembered. His illness has been long and painful, but he supported it with christian patience.—As a proof of the great esteem and regard he was held in by his neighbours, we are informed that, although he was a member of the society of Friends, public pray-ers



ers were officed up for his recovery, at several churches and chapels in Liverpool, a few weeks past.

At New Barns, near Dalton, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, 99.

At the Rectory House, near Ormskirk, Mrs. Vambrugh, mother of the Rev. Mr. V. rector of that place, 83.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Davies.

At Hulm, near Manchester, Mrs. Mary Leatherbarrow, 106.

The Rev. John Tathan, A. M. rector of Tatham, 93.

At Preston, Mr. Cornelius Cheetham, veterinary surgeon. He went to bed apparently well, and was found dead the next morning.—Thomas Welsham, esq. 78.—Mrs. Thomas, 70.

At Dean, in Prestwick, Mr. Nathaniel Welve.

At Darwen, Mr. James Entwisle.

At Moss, near Liverpool, Mrs. Edge, relict of James E. esq.

At Leyland, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, one of the justices of the peace for this county.

At Padiham, Mr. Hoyle, senior.—Maria, wife of the Rev. John Advanson, 52.

At Ardwich, near Manchester, Mr. George Bolton.

At Stocks, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of Thomas W. esq.

At Texteth Park, Mrs. Dickinson.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Astbury, John Antrobus, esq. of Cheam, Surry, to Mrs. J. Bence.

At Prestbury, the Rev. George Pownall, to Miss Twemlow, of Macclesfield.

*Died.*] At Stockport, Mr. R. Knowles, deputy constable.—Mr. Randle Alcock, 88. He was father to 15, grandfather to 91, and great grandfather to 28 children.

At Middlewith, Mr. Thomas Mailor, attorney, 83.

At Chester, Mr. Thomas Spense, one of the vicars choral of the cathedral, 88.—Mrs. Speed, relict of Hugh S. esq.

At Newton, Phoebe, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Wood, esq.

At Congleton, Margaret, wife of the Rev. J. Wilson, 50.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Mayfield, Mr. William Forman, jun. of Chelleston, to Miss Sarah Mellor, of Coventry.

At Youghgrave, Mr. William Taylor, of the White Meadow, near Ashborne, to Miss Briddon of Elton.

At Bakewell, Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Ann White.

*Died.*] At Newbold, Mrs. Hardwicks, relict of John W. esq.

At Stone Gravel, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Wardley.

At Chesterfield, Charles Kinder, esq. a gentleman distinguished through life by strict integrity and active benevolence.

At Alvaston, the Rev. Joseph Smith, who

for knowledge and integrity of heart was surpassed by none and equalled by few

At Draycott, Mr. Robert Jowett, 54.

At Tiffington, Mr. Richard Holland.

At Kodleston-hall, Mrs. Mary Garnet, 43 years housekeeper to the late and present Lord Scarsdale, 84.

At Derby, Mrs. J. Meyneil.

At Eyam, Frances, wife of Mr. Farrer, 52.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Willford, Mr. George Shilcock, of Chilwell, to Miss Richardson.

At Nottingham, Mr. Richard Warsop, to Miss Ann Johnson.—Mr. Webb, to Miss Page.—The Rev. John Grundy, to Miss Ann Hancock.

At Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, William Worth, esq. of Gipple, Lincolnshire, to Miss Taylor, daughter of John T. esq.

At Worksop, the Rev. Thomas Stacey, vicar of that place, to Miss Maria Outram.

*Died.*] At Hoveringham, Mr. Andrews.

At Newark, Mr. Francis Brown.

At Ratcliffe upon-Trent, Samuel Parr, gent.

At Woodborough, Mr. Nicholas Lee, 88.

At Arnold, Mrs. Padley, 86.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Sheldon.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Easton, near Stamford, Thomas Lindsell, esq. of St. Ives, Huntingdon, to Miss Margaret Hunt, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. H.

At Gosberton, Charles Bonner, esq. of Spalding, to Ann, the youngest daughter of John George Culthorp, esq.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, Mr. Edward White, 76; and a few days afterwards, his wife Mrs. Hannah W. 70.—Mr. Stephen Dinnis many years master of the Rosamond, Newcastle trader.—Mrs. Etherington, relict of Robert E. esq. 67.—Mr. Boswell of the Kings Arms, 33.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Bratton, 73.—Mr. H. Footit, 64.

Mrs. Nelthorpe, aged 73, widow of John N. esq. of Little Grimsby, near Louth, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Crockcroft, esq. of Hackthorne. She has left issue, one son, John Nelthorpe, esq. and one daughter, the present Lady William Beauclerk. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whose distresses she was always attentive, as well as by her numerous friends, amongst whom her enlightened conversation diffused instruction, whilst her vivacity enlivened all around her.

At Gate Burton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Edward Norwood, 85.

At the Rectory-house, Broughton, Mrs. Radcliffe, mother-in-law of the celebrated authoress of that name.

At Ulceby, Mrs. Field, wife of William David F. esq.

At Brigg, Mrs. Mary Morris, 99.

Charles Aysthorpe, esq. formerly of Aysthorpe, near Brattleby.



At Louth, Mrs. Skinner, 82.  
At Springthorp, Mr. H. Palfreman, 88.  
At Castor, Mrs. Hudson, 84.—Mr. T. Barkworth, 74.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Joseph Watson, of Goodley to Miss Bromley.—The Rev. John Benson, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Levett, only daughter of the Rev. John L. formerly rector of Willoughby, Waterless.

At Ashby, John Clarke, esq. of Barrow, near Loughborough, to Miss E. Tims, third daughter of the late Mr. T.

At Spearsby, Mr. Benjamin Credland to Miss Mary Walker.

At Bosworth, Mr. W. Carter of Coventry, to Miss Godfrey of Shenston.

*Died.*] At Oadby, Mr. Swinfen.

At Burton in the Wolds, Mr. Creswell.

At Grooby, Mr. Slater.

At Seagrave, the Rev. R. A. Ingram, rector of that place, 46. He was deservedly esteemed as a gentleman and a scholar. Several of his works are before the public, and the last, on the "Causes of the Increase and Progress of Methodism and Dissention," has gained him great credit for his strenuous endeavour to check the progress of Methodism.

At Syston, Miss Mary Keal, 18.

At Leicester, Captain James Walker, of the 17th regiment of foot, for a long time senior officer on the recruiting service in this town.—Mr. Elliot.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hill.—Mrs. Cart, 71.

At Long Clawson, Mrs. Hinde.

At Barlstone, Thomas Baker, esq.

At Pistern Hill, near Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. William Bryan, 79.

At Hinckley, Mr. Elliot Dawson.

At Great Glenn, Mr. John Bosworth, 35.

At Breedon, Mrs. Clarkson, 79.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Norton, Mr. Thomas Beech, of Newcastle-under-lyme, to Miss Ann Slater.

At Becknall, Mr. Thomas Blurton, of the Royal Oak Inn, Lane End, to Miss Waller.

*Died.*] At West Bromwich, Mr. Bailly Brett, a proprietor of coal-mines, at that place, and at Tipton.

At Burton-on-Trent, Mrs. Smith, wife of William S. esq.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Sudell, 82.—Mr. Samuel Stubbs, surgeon.

At Little Madeley, Mrs. Goodale, 47.

At Sandon, the infant son of the Rev. G. Bonney.

At Hanley, Mr. Samuel Rowley.

At Stafford, Mrs. Mary Rawlings, 94.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Rushall church, T. Jones, esq. of London, to Miss Eliza Salt, of Daw End.—Henry Couchman, esq. of Balsall Temple, to Miss Short, of Solihull.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Marriot, of Coventry, to Mrs. Hacker.

*Died.*] At Harrow, Mrs. Perry, 102.

At Alton House, near Coventry, Mrs. Seymour, wife of John S. esq.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Ledsam, 66.—Mr. Bott.—Mr. John Edwards.—Mr. Keeling.—Mr. William Bradford, 49.—Mrs. Collier, 66.—Mr. Richard Gardner, late Captain in the Birmingham Volunteers, 42.—Miss Ann Martin.—Mr. Joseph Banks.

At Warwick, Mr. Robert Blick, one of the alderman of the corporation. He served the office of mayor in 1807.

At Coventry, Mrs. Cooke.—Mrs. Lee.—Mrs. Shaw, 35.—Mrs. Reeves.

At Hatton, Mr. Thomas Grove, of the Falcon inn.

At Solihull, Mr. J. Cheshire, 70.

At Henley in Arden, Mrs. Suger.

At Cesters Over, Mr. Boddington, late of Warwick, and many years one of the aldermen of that corporation.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. George W. Marsh, rector of Hope Bowdler, to Sarah Cheney, second daughter of the late Cheney Hart, M.D.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Jones, surgeon to Beatrice, daughter of John Brooks, esq.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. W. W. Holland, of Oxford to Miss Murray.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Winnall.—Mrs. Wright, relict of Mr. Joseph W. of Manchester.—Mrs. Worten.—Mr. Mays.—Mrs. Cooke.

At Creamore, near Wem, Mr. Samuel Walmsley.

At Westbury, Mr. Narcombe.

At Wellington, Mrs. Eyton, wife of Thomas E. esq.

At Ludlow, Mr. Acton and Mr. Collier, both alderman of that town.

At Bridgnorth, Miss Barber.

At Much Wenlock, Mrs. Mary Tucker.

At Kingsland, near Shrewsbury, Mr. James, attorney.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Samuel Cross.

At Condover, Mr. Jordan, 84.

At Bishop's Castle, Mrs. Guillian, formerly of the Nag's Head inn, in that town, 101.—Mr. Robert Embrey, a gentleman who for several years, made it his daily duty to visit the poor and instruct their children.

At Brocton, Mr. Thomas Sayce, 65.

At Little Wollaston, Mrs. Evans 73.

At Wem, Mr. Walford, wife of Mr. W. attorney.

At Lydbury North, Mr. Wilson, 107.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Old Swinford, the Rev. Matthew Booker, vicar of Hitchenenden, and Lecturer of High Wycombe, Bucks, to Miss P. Oliver, eldest daughter of the late Mr. O. of Stourbridge.

At Broomsgrove, Major James Colebrooke, of the 8th Madras regiment, to Miss Harriet Clarke, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah C. of Worcester.

At Redmarley, D'Abitot, Mr. John Racter, surgeon, of Pershore, to Miss Eleanor Hanford, youngest daughter of the late Charles H. esq.

Mr. Nott, of Suckley, to Mrs. Freeman, relict of T. F. esq. of the White house.

*Died.*] At Bewdley, the Rev. Thomas Compson, curate of that place, late curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and eldest son of James C. esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, 26. The death of this excellent young man is a loss, not only to his friends, to whom he was endeared by his amiable qualities and intellectual accomplishments; but, to the sacred profession to which he had devoted himself; in which he was active and assiduous beyond his strength of constitution, and conscientiously zealous without fanaticism, gloominess, or ostentation.

The Rev. William Cox, rector of Shrawley.

At Dudley, Mrs. Parsons.

At Martley, Mrs. Turley.

At Ham Green, Mr. J. Woodyatt.

At Ombersley, Mr. Severne, of the Crown.

At Leigh Sinton, Mr. Bearcroft.

At Whitby, Mrs. Richards.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

It has been determined to erect at Hereford, a public Market, adapted for the sale of every description of the necessaries of life, except corn, in an eligible situation, on a plan, equally convenient to the frequenters, and inhabitants, and ornamental to the city. The money necessary for the purpose, is to be raised in 50l. shares, on security, and bearing interest, which will be regularly paid half-yearly.

*Married.*] At Sarnesfield, Mr. J. Arden, of the Lays, near Weobly, to Miss M. Ricketts.

At Callow, Mr. John Donne, of Michael Church, to Miss Sarah Bickerton.

*Died.*] At Hereford, James Woodhouse, esq. many years steward to the Guy's Hospital estates in this county.—Mr. Thomas Allen, 53.—Mrs. Owens, 45.

At Holmer, near Hereford, Mrs. Carwardine.

At Ross, Mr. Joseph Gardiner, clerk to the magistrate, and collector of the taxes for that district of the county.

At Kington, Mary Eleanor Gwynne, eldest daughter of Bridgwater Meredith, esq. 30.

At Byford, Mrs. Maxey, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Boulstone, Mr. E. Smith, 18.

At the Old Ford corn mills, parish of Goodrich, Mr. Edward Moore.

At the White House, Eastnor, near Ledbury, Mrs. Harford, 70.

At Leominster, Mrs. T. Tudor, 78.

At Whilborne-court, Richard Chambers, esq. 60. He served the office of sheriff in 1793.

At Winforton, Mr. R. Fencot.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Tibberton, Mr. Matthew Hook.

At Nailsworth, Mrs. Day, relict of Daniel D. esq. in consequence of a fall on the ice.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Ann Lamb.—Mr. James Pynock, only son of the late James P. esq. of Tewkesbury.—Mr. William Birt, lay clerk and vergier to the cathedral, and many years master to the General Workhouse; a man greatly respected for industry and integrity.—Mr. Dovey.

At Walbridge, near Stroud, Mrs. Hains.

At Stancomb Farm, near Dursley, Mr. Daniel Dimery.

At Mangersbury, Mrs. Chamberlayne, relict of the Rev. John C. 79.

At Wolton-under-edge, Mrs. Dauncey, relict of John D. esq. 75.

At Cirencester, aged 51, the Rev. Mr. Kings' a dissenting minister, of the Unitarian denomination. He held a distinguished rank among his brethren, for his general learning, and his extensive information upon all subjects connected with his profession. He was possessed of an accurate judgment, the purest principles of integrity, a heart warmed by genuine piety, and the most conciliatory and amiable manners.

At Little Dean, Mr. Richard Lewis.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Headington, the Rev. William Perry, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Richard Finch, esq.

At Oxford, Mr. Bing Standing, of London, to Miss Brumhead.

*Died.*] In her sixth year, Lucy, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Roberson, attorney-at-law, Oxford. This interesting little girl had been sent with her sister, about three years older, by the Oxford coach to school at Turnham Green; and, owing to the carelessness of the other passengers (two ladies and a gentleman), she was suffered to go to sleep reclining against the door, which, not being fastened, flew open at Brentford, and the child fell to the ground, when, the wheel going over her, she was killed on the spot.

At Banbury, Mr. Hawtyn, 76.

At Rofford Farm, near Stadhampton, Mr. Thomas Greenwood,

At Westwell, Mr. John Pinnell, sen. 83.

At Oxford, Mrs. Eleanor Badger, 83.—Mr. James Smith.—Mrs. T. Randolph. She was sister to the Bishop of Bangor, and also the Rev. Mr. Randolph, minister of Wimbledon, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Randolph, D.D. archdeacon of Oxford, and president of Corpus Christi College, in that University; she bore a long and severe illness with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian.—Mr. Thomas Bell, of Magdalen Hall, 55.

At Dorchester, Peter Cherrill, gent.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Aylesbury, T. Tindall, esq.



esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of A. Chaplin, esq. clerk of the peace for this county.

Mr. Sumpter, of Denton Lodge, to Mrs. Setchell, of Yaxley.

*Died.*] At Aylesbury, Mr. Thomas Bell, 67.—James, son of William Rickford, esq. 11.—Henry, the eldest son of Mr. Sheriff, keeper of the goal. He was going up the court-yard of the prison, when the chimney of the debtor's hall fell upon him and killed him on the spot.

At Amersham, Mr. Edward Smith.

At Lower Winchendon, Mr. Rose.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

The East India College, building near Hertford, is not expected to be ready for the reception of the professors and pupils till next Michaelmas. When completed, it will be one of the most sumptuous edifices in the country; the expence of it to the company will probably exceed 150,000*l.* sterling.

*Died.*] At Hondesdon, W. Milward, esq.

At Tring, Mr. George Claydon, late of the Rose and Crown Inn, 67.

At Newlands, near Stansted, Mrs. Hankin, wife of Thomas H. esq.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. William Swannell, of Pavingham, to Miss Lucy Inslip, of Shelford.

At Yeldon, Mr. J. Dunlop, secretary to Lord St. John, to Miss Elizabeth Charles.

*Died.*] At Bedford, Miss Maria Odell, third daughter of Mrs. O. 17.—Miss Gurney.

At Ashby, Mrs. Elizabeth Hervé, third daughter of the late Rev. Edward H. rector of Halcote, in whom the poor lost a zealous friend.

At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. John Stone, 51.

At Henlow Grange, G. Edwards, esq.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Carlton, Brigadier-general Montresor, to the Right Hon. Lady Sondes, of Rockingham Castle.

At Northampton, Samuel Sanders, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Cutts.—Mr. James Woolley, of Ecton, to Miss Jones, younger daughter of the late Mr. J. of Abington.

At Oundle, the Rev. William Elstob, rector of Shelton, Beds, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. Maydwell, of Fotheringhay.

*Died.*] At Duddington, John Smith, M. D. He was of an ancient family in North Britain, and after serving several years as surgeon in the navy, settled at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in the same house where two of his immediate predecessors and countrymen, Drs. Fordyce and Garthshore, had been so successful as to establish themselves afterwards with eminence in London, as physicians. He was for many years in extensive and respectable practice in the principal families in the town and neighbourhood; punctual and indefatigable in his profession, and, in addition to his medical services, ever charitable to the poor.

At Hotresbrook, Miss Manton, 21.

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At Kettering, Mr. John Rose.

At Weedon Royal, Mrs. Hopcroft.

At Maidwell, Mrs. Bland, wife of Mr. Edmund B.

At Northampton, Mrs. Matthews, 84.

At Daventry, Mrs. Watkins, 27. And a few days afterwards, her husband, Clarke W. esq. 37.

At Yelvertoft, W. Wills, gent. 33.

At Geddington, Mrs. Haines, 72.

At Peterborough, Mr. Robert Marishall, only surviving son of Robert M. esq. 23.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Bushmead, Mrs. Ingle.

At Stanground, the Rev. James Devie, rector of that place, and a magistrate for the county, 88.

At Chesterton, Mr. Richard Hinsby, surgeon, 32.

At Hartford Hill, near Huntingdon, Mr. Charles Beaumont, 59.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Bradshaw.

At St. Ives, Mr. George Robson, of the Crown Inn.—Mrs. Barker.—Mr. Roger Ames

At Eynesbury, Mrs. Cole, relict of the Rev. Mr. C.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subjects for Sir William Browne's prizes for the present year are:—For the Greek Ode, *Desiderium Porsoni*.—Latin Ode, *Lusitania liberata*.—Greek Epigram, *Ἀεὶ καὶ παρὰ πᾶσι*.—Latin Epigram, *Strenua inertia*.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Lieutenant Youngs, of the 24th regiment of dragoons, 32. He served thirteen years in India, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Delhi under Lord Lake.—W. T. Taylor.

At Wentworth, near Ely, Mr. P. Sanxter, 73.

At Wisbech, Mr. William Thirkill, 75.

At Duxsord, Mr. Robinett.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Foulden, Mr. Timothy Winkfield, of Stoke Ferry, to Miss Atmore, daughter of John A. gent.

At Thetford, Thomas Withers Gill, esq. to Miss Mingay, only daughter of the late W. R. M. esq.

*Died.*] At East Dereham, Large Nicholls, gent.

At Norwich, Mrs. Gedge, wife of Mr. G.—Mr. Richard Pope.—Mr. Wm. Edgar, 39.

—Miss Eliz. Say, daughter of Mr. Thomas S., 30.—Mr. James Smith, 37.—Mrs. Miller, 33.

At Lynn, Mr. Alexander Smith, 84.—Miss Silverwood, 30.

At Poringland, Mr. John Riches, 76.

At Walton, Mr. Dennis Wright, of the George Inn, 29.

At Bawburgh, Mrs. Eliz. Roberts, 73.

At Gurst, Mr. John Goddard, 66.

At Munford, Mr. Wm. Wade.

At Heigham, Mrs. Hanger, widow of Parrott H. esq. 51.

At Necton, Mr. Wm. Trundle, 75.

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#### SUFFOLK.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. William Rose, of Boxford, to Miss E. Wright, youngest daughter of William W. esq. of Coshall.

*Died.*] The Rev. John Brand, M.A. rector of St. George, Southwark, and vicar of Wickham, Skeith, in this county. He was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1766. A.M. 1769. When he had obtained the latter degree, he wrote an ethical essay, entitled "Conscience," intended as a candidate for one of the Seatonian prizes; but an accidental delay which it met with upon the road, occasioned its being presented to the vice-chancellor two days after the appointed time, and on that account, it could not be admitted to the competitions. Mr. Brand, however, published his poem in a quarto pamphlet, in 1772, and it met with applause for some bold and poetical passages which it contains. His subsequent publications have been:—"Observations on some of the probable Effects of Mr. Gilbert's Bill, (with Remarks deduced from Dr. Price's Account of the National Debt);" a pamphlet, 8vo. 1776. "The Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the Inequality of the Land-tax Considered conjointly," a pamphlet 8vo. 1793. "A Sermon, on Luke xix. 41. 42. preached on the occasion of the Fast, Feb. 28. 1794," 4to. and "Considerations on the Depression of the Funds, and the present Embarrassments of Circulation; with Propositions for some Remedies to each," a pamphlet, 8vo. 1797. The profundity and ingenuity of Mr. Brand's political pamphlets, gained him very distinguished credit. He was an excellent calculator, a powerful reasoner, and a very acute, and able writer. Of the pamphlet on the Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the Inequality of the Land-tax, it may be said in particular, that the press has seldom produced a more masterly production.

At Saxmundham, C. Bell, esq. 77.

At Bury, Mrs. Hubbard.—Mrs. Plumb, wife of Mr. P. schoolmaster.—Mrs. Rogers, 71.

At Eye, Thomas Nash, esq. surgeon, 59. By whose death the public have to regret the loss of an eminent and skilful practitioner, his friends a most generous and convivial companion, amongst a large circle of whom he was sincerely respected. He served the office of bailiff of the borough of Eye six months, with the greatest integrity.

At Stradbroke, Mr. Simon Borrett, 75.

At Cretingfield, Dr. Rodbard, formerly an eminent physician at Ipswich, 84.

At Yoxford, Mrs. Howard, daughter of the late T. Sismey, esq. of Leicester.

At Oakley, Mrs. Gudgeon.

At Newmarket, Miss Fisher, only daughter of Mr. F. of the theatre of that town, 18.—Mr. Jonathan Poulter.

At the Parsonage, Wetherden, the Rev.

Richard Shepherd, D.D. formerly of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford, rector of Wetherden, and Helmingham, in this county, and arch-deacon of Bedford, 78.—He was an instance of very considerable erudition, united with rare condescension; and though he filled an office of dignity in the church, he was not the less attentive to the humbler, but equally important duties of a parish-priest. In him the poor will long deplore the loss of a kind benefactor, and all of a zealous pastor. His publications, which are various, all breathe the spirit of a mild benevolence; and evince the liberal and enlightened divine, added to the pious and rational philosopher.

At Palgrave, Mrs. Lloyd, the wife of the Rev. C. Lloyd. The situation in which she had been for many years placed, was arduous and important. In addition to the care of a young, numerous, and increasing family of her own, she had to superintend the domestic concerns of a flourishing school of the first respectability. The accurate judgment, unremitting care, and maternal kindness, with which she performed her duty in this capacity, secured the esteem, and excited the gratitude of all concerned. As a wife, her memory will always be revered by him who knew her by that endearing name. Her loss to him is the loss of a steady, faithful, and affectionate, friend, and of a calm, dispassionate, and judicious, monitor. As a mother, her affection for her children, though ardent and uniform, was always tempered by prudence and judgment. Too wise, too compassionate to sacrifice their future interests to the gratification of the humours and fancies of childhood, her aim was to check, as it rose, every improper feeling, and rectify, in its birth, every wrong idea peculiar to this age; to inculcate and exact obedience to precepts which had reference to the whole of their existence, which contemplated their usefulness and respectability here, and their eternal happiness hereafter. In forming an opinion upon any subject, she exercised the most mature deliberation; but when once her conclusions were drawn, when the course of conduct which she ought to follow was clearly ascertained, she pursued it with a perseverance which nothing could abate. In her were happily united firmness of mind and suavity of manners. In all the trials and dangers of life, she was perfectly calm and collected; an entire stranger to every boisterous and angry passion. A character so amiable, so eminently and steadily virtuous, could not fail to obtain universal respect and esteem. Every tongue is eloquent in her praise. Poverty blesses her memory, and bejewels her grave with the tear of gratitude. The powerful principles of rational religion were the seed from which sprang such an abundant harvest of good works. Her God was her father, and her brethren mankind. The first alarming symptoms of the fatal disorder which terminated



nated the life of this excellent woman, appeared in August last, and soon deprived her friends of the least hope of her recovery. From its commencement to its close, every day witnessed the gradual progress of her malady, and afforded proofs, from within and from without, that her dissolution was fast approaching. To her a scene of trial was a scene of glory. Sufferings unveiled the beauty of holiness which adorned the saint. Forbidden to indulge the dearest hopes which animate the breast of a parent, those of seeing her offspring rise up to be blessings to the world, expecting every moment, amidst the pains and sorrows of a lingering illness, to close for ever her eyes on the objects of her fondest affection, though

"Long at her couch Death took his patient stand,

And menaced oft, and oft withheld the blow."

The days of her affliction passed away, and not a murmur escaped the lips of the dying Christian. With patience she ran the race that was set before her. However dark and rugged the path which conducts to the valley of the shadow of Death, she trod it with a firm and unhesitating step. She has arrived at her destined goal, and her reward is sure.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Chipping Ongar, Mr. J. Potter, surgeon, to Miss Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. G.

At Great Baddon, Mr. William Rooke, of London, to Miss Polley, of Galleywood Common.

*Died.*] At Romford, Mr. John Rumball, jun. son of Mr. R. of the Bull Inn.

At Colchester, Mrs. Johnson, 77.—Mrs. Malthy.—Mr. John Masoe, attorney.

At Chelmsford, Mr. John Rayner, second son of Mr. Henry R. 18.

At Moulsham, Mr. Pearson, of the White Hart.

At Baddow-lane, near Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Howlett, 81.

At Stratford-grove, Mrs. Langford, wife of R. L. esq. of Enfield.

At Great Ilford, Emanuel Goodhart, esq. 52.

At the Hyde, near Ingatestone, Mr. William McGlashon.

At Manningtree, Miss Sarah Leech, only surviving daughter of Mr. William L.

At Little Baddow Hall, Mrs. Taylor.

At Billericay, Mrs. Fairchild.

At Ardleigh, Mr. Henry Blomfield.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Maidstone, William Scudamore, esq. to Miss Davies, of Mortlake, Surry.

At Littlebourne, Mr. Franklin, aged 88, to Miss Mary Dewel, 17.

At Dover, M. Abrahams, esq. to Miss B. Levy.

At Upper Deal, Samuel James Hatch, esq.

to Miss Forster, daughter of Mr. Benjamin F.

*Died.*] At Spring Grove, the Hon. Mrs. Woodgate, wife of Henry W. esq.

At Sydenham, Charles Bill, esq. late of Farley Hall, and many years an active, useful, and upright magistrate, 87.

At Barton, near Canterbury, Allen Grebell, esq. secretary and treasurer to the Kent Agricultural Society.

At Woolwich, Captain M. T. Jennings.

At Deal, Mrs. Hammond, wife of Mr. Charles H. merchant.—Mrs. Vile.

At Ash, Mrs. Smith.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Hayward, 74.—Mr. Francis Villiers, 84.—Mrs. Evernden, 69.—Mrs. Fedarb, 76.

At Brompton, Mrs. Weatherall, relict of J. W. esq. formerly storekeeper of Chatham dock yard.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Winsor, 38.—Mrs. Pearce, 72.

At Thanington, near Canterbury, Mr. John Reynolds, 88.

At Margate, Charles Dalbiar, esq. 84.—Mrs. Leapidge, 78.

At Knowton House, — Turone, esq.

At Ashford, Mr. John Bourne, 82.

At Hythe, Mr. Thomas Winter, 66.—Mr. William Hussey, 76.

At Folkstone, Mr. Ingram Spearpoint, 62. Mr. William Jewell, 70.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Reader.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Cock, 82.

## SURRY.

*Married.*] At Morden, Robert Ekins Lillington, esq. to Miss C. Stent, of Almer, Dorset.

*Died.*] At Richmond, the Viscountess de Cambia.

At Guildford, James Vincent, esq. 68. He was father of that corporation, and had thrice served the office of mayor.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] The Rev. Mr. Baldwyn, to Miss A. Riggs, ninth daughter of Henry R. esq. of Eastbourne Cottage.

At Brighton, S. Lucas, esq. of Sheffield, to Miss Lydia Gold.—Lieut. Cockedge, of the Dapper gun brig, to Miss Allen, of the White Horse Inn.

*Died.*] At Woolbeding, Sir Francis Vincent, bart. private secretary to Mr. Fox, during the short period of his administration, 27. He was a gentleman of superior talents, and married the eldest daughter of Mrs. Bouverie, who died about three years ago, leaving two children, Francis, the eldest, who is in his 7th year succeeds to the title.

At Horsham, from excessive fatigue while in Spain, Captain G. Forth, of the 26th regiment.

At Standean, Mrs. Philadelphia Hamshar, 87.

At Arundel, Mrs. Swinburne, relict of Henry H. esq. of Hanasterly, Durham.

At

At Brighton, Mrs. Peete, relict of the Rev. Mr. P. of Polton, Bedfordshire —Mrs. Pedder, 78.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. James Hollis, of Bishop Stoke, near Southampton, to Miss Young, eldest daughter of John Y. esq.

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Dutton, commander of the Hardy, to Miss Priscilla Edgecombe.

*Died.]* At Southampton, Richard Edmund, youngest son of Richard Bourke, esq. of Nottingham-place, 9.—At the house of her grandfather, James Taylor, esq. Miss Sarah Georgina Clerk, second daughter of Robert C. esq. of Padworth House, near Reading.

At Crabthorn, near Fitchfield, James Green, esq. one of the oldest officers of the royal marines, on the list. He was at the taking of the Havannah in 1760, under Sir G. Pococke and Lord Albemarle.

At Titchfield, Rear-admiral Jonathan Faulkner.

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant-colonel Archbold, of the royal marine forces, but who had retired on full-pay, on account of Services. The death of this gentleman is somewhat impressive, though he had attained almost to the full age of man. He was in as good health the day before his death as he had been for some time, and his natural cheerfulness was remarkably increased towards the evening. At nine o'clock at night he was attacked with a complaint which terminated in his death, by four o'clock the next morning. He was an intelligent and brave officer, and an affectionate and modest man. He served with great credit at the taking of Havannah, where he was afterwards adjutant of that corps.

At Cotisfield, near Fareham, Rear-admiral Edward O'Brien, who so gallantly broke the Dutch line when commanding the Monarch, in the memorable action off Camperdown.

At his house at Stubbington, near Titchfield, Hants, Jonathon Faulkner, esq. 50, rear admiral of the Red in his Majesty's navy, 50. He was the eldest son of the late Admiral Faulkner, whose family claims a pre-eminence in the naval history of the British Isles; for, from the close of the seventeenth century, and even previous to that time, it has uniformly adorned the list of our admiralty.—One of Admiral Faulkner's ancestors, Captain William Faulkner, had the honour of receiving the flag of the renowned Czar Peter, when serving under Sir John Norris, in the Baltic, in the year 1715.—The late Rear-admiral Faulkner was advanced to post-rank in 1782, and was promoted to his flag in 1804: by his death his country has lost a gallant and meritorious officer, and his family an excellent husband, father, and friend.—No one was more deservedly esteemed in the

neighbourhood where he resided:—generous, hospitable, and benevolent, his name will ever be revered by all who knew him! Rear-admiral Faulkner married the eldest daughter of Lieut. General Spry, of the marines, by whom he has left three children: his eldest son, Jonathan, has just commenced his career in the British navy, and is now serving as a midshipman with Admiral Purvis, in the Mediterranean.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Hale, near Salisbury, the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, to Miss Louisa May, second daughter of the late Joseph M. esq.

*Died.]* At Fisherton Anger, Miss Westcott, of Bishop's-down.

At Salisbury, Mr. Matthew Hibberd, 78.—Mrs. Bracher.

At Damerham, Mrs. Henville, wife of Mr. Edward H. 26.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Waldron, wife of John W.

At Denton, Mr. Philip Bennett, of the French Horn inn.

At West Grimstead, Mrs. Rowden, relict of Mr. Joel R.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Kintbury, Mr. Barker, surgeon of Hungerford, to Miss Hemsted, daughter of Dr. H. of Holt Lodge.

At Cookham, Mr. William Lacey, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, of Benson, Oxon.

At Sonning, Mr. R. Bennet of London, to Miss Elliott, of Early.

At Reading, Lieutenant John Scott, of the Queen's Bays, to Miss Sowdon, second daughter of Thomas S. esq.

*Died.]* At West Hanney, near Wantage, Miss Elizabeth Ann Godfrey, 25.—Mr. John Smith, 85.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Bailey, 68.

At Beenharn, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. John T.

At Milton Hill, Miss Hopkins.

At Reading, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. Dr. D.—Mr. Round, attorney, 74.—Mrs. Hill, a maiden lady.—Mr. Thomas Wild.

At Little Faringdon, Robert Saunders, esq.

## SOMERTSHIRE.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Bath and West of England Society, held at Hetlinghouse, Bath, was most numerously attended by nobility, members of Parliament, and principal gentlemen of the Society, from various parts of the West of England, and of the kingdom at large. The Duke of Gloucester was present, and condescended to become an honorary member. The exhibitions of Live Stock were deemed better than for several years past. The samples of manufacture in broad cloth, kerseymere, corduroys, shawls, stockings, &c. were numerous, and most excellent, evincing the growing importance of the Anglo-Merino wool, from which they were



were made, and which, so far from degenerating, evidently increases in firmness of pile, to the great satisfaction of the Society, and with every prospect of permanent advantage to the community. Carcasses, also, of this mixture of sheep were exhibited in a slaughtered state, the mutton of which appeared very fine. Several useful implements in mechanics were produced for the Society's approbation. The Committee of Superintendence reported on the progress and result of their labours during the past year, and, in particular, in connection with the Committee of Staple Regulation, on the further arrangements they had made to perfect the views of the Society in respect to the growth, manufacture, and sale of improved British Wool. The Committee of Chemical Research reported, that the few samples of Soils, &c. which had been sent to the Society, had been carefully analyzed by their Chemical Professor Mr. Boyd; and that their funds had been sufficient for every purpose. With a view to overcome a prevailing prejudice, by demonstrating the possibility, by proper selection, of uniting form and quality of carcase with a fine fleece, Mr. Gordon Gray exhibited two one-shear Wether Sheep, from a Ryeland Ewe; a second cross from Dr. Parry's Anglo-Merino Ram. These sheep, before and after slaughtering, were very much admired.—Mr. Gordon Gray's fat Sheep was deemed by the judges the best as to form and quality, but he was precluded from the premium by a standing rule of the Society.—The Meeting, fully satisfied with the perfection to which the Wools of this county have been brought, resolved, that a Premium be offered for the finest Piece of Navy Blue Cloth, made from Wool grown in any county.—The thanks of the Meeting were given to Sir J. C. Hippisley, bart. for a Copy of the Second Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Highways of the Kingdom; and at his request a large Committee of the Society was appointed to receive and digest information respecting the Highways of the Western Counties.—Dr. Parry having read to the Society an account of the symptoms and cause of the disease in Sheep called Giddiness, illustrated by dissections and anatomical preparations, and of an operation performed on a living animal with a view to the cure, by Mr. George Norman, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Dr. Parry and Mr. Norman; and a request made to them that they would continue to favour the Society with communications on similar subjects.—The thanks of the Meeting were also given to Sir Hugh Inglis and Sir Charles Rich, and Robert Barclay, esq. for their communication on the subject of Barley Wheat; to Mr. Boyd and Dr. Wilkinson, for their professional assistance; and to the Rev. T. Owen, for his Translation of Palladius on Agriculture.—Among the Premiums awarded on this occasion were the following:—

	£	s.	d.
To Dr. Parry, for exhibiting a Piece of Navy Blue Broad Cloth, made from the fleeces of Shearling Sheep, unshorn when Lambs .....	8	8	0
To Thomas Joyce, esq. for manufacturing a Piece of Navy Blue Broad Cloth .....	10	10	0
To John Bell, esq. for ditto .....	10	10	0
To John Dowding, esq. for manufacturing a Piece of White Kerseymere .....	8	8	0
To C. C. Gray, esq. for exhibiting the best fat Cow .....	10	10	0
To Mr. Pester, jun. the best fat Steer .....	10	10	0
To Robert Lucas, esq. the best fat Sheep .....	5	5	0
To S. Payne, esq. the best Boar and Sow, with her offspring .....	5	5	0
To G. W. Hall, esq. for breeding and keeping the greatest number, and most profitable sort of Sheep .....	10	10	0
To the Rev. G. T. Hamilton, for an Essay on Irrigation .....	5	5	0
To Wm. Whitaker, esq. for exhibiting thirteen New Varieties of Potatoes .....	5	5	0
To the Stowey Female Friendly Society .....	10	10	0
To L. Tugwell, esq. for the Invention and Improvement of the Beverstone Plough; and for publicly ploughing an acre of land with the same, with one horse only, in four hours and thirty-five minutes, a piece of plate, value .....	21	0	0
Married.] At Buckingham, William Tranter, esq. to Miss Joyce, youngest daughter of Mr. James J.			
At Bristol, Thomas Skyrme Protheroe, esq. eldest son of Thomas P. esq. of Abbott's Leigh, to Ann, second daughter of William Holder, esq.—Mr. Edward Hutchins, to Miss Sarah Guest, second daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Dowlais iron-works, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. Peter Lewis Parfitt, of Wells, to Miss E. Griffith, daughter of E. G. esq.—Lewis G. Senior, esq. of Jamaica, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Hussey.			
At Bath, the Rev. B. Cracknell, of Weymouth, to Miss Phillips, only daughter of the late William P. esq.—The Rev. Matthew Mapletoft, rector of Earington, in Cleveland, to Miss Este, only child of Charles E. esq.			
At Frome, James N. Franklyn, esq. to Ann, youngest daughter of Samuel Humphries, esq.			
Died.] At Sneed Park, near Bristol, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Joseph Yates, esq. 15.			
At Taunton, Mr. John Bluett.			

At Uxbridge, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. B. attorney.

At Bath General Edward Smith, uncle to the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, Colonel of the 43d regiment of foot, and Governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica. The general was present with Wolfe, at the ever-memorable battle of Quebec, and on many other glorious occasions; and was as brave and distinguished as an officer, as he was good as a man. His loss will be widely and most justly lamented.

In his 88th year, the Rev. J. Duncan, D.D. formerly of St. John's College, Oxford. He was 45 years rector of South Warmborough, Hants. In the years 1745 and 1746, while chaplain of the King's own regiment, he was an eye-witness of every battle in Scotland, in which that regiment was engaged; he afterwards accompanied the regiment to Minorca, and was present at the memorable siege of St Philip's. He was the author of an "Essay on Happiness," an "Address to the Rational Advocates of the Church of England," and other theological works. Liberal in his principles as a theologian, warm in his attachment as a friend, and earnest in his endeavors to promote the cause of rational piety, as a minister of the gospel, he shone to the last a bright example of private virtue, and professional excellence. —J. W. Foster, esq. late collector of Drogheda, Ireland.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Beaminster, the Rev. William Rose Holden, A.M. fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Eveleigh.

At Lyme, William Maule, esq. of London, to Mrs. Blakeney, of Bath.

At Dorchester, Mr. Joseph Cust, of Came, to Miss Mary Bascombe, third daughter of Mr. John B.

*Died.*] At Poole, Thomas Saunders, esq. merchant, 57.—James Seager, esq. alderman of that corporation, 71.—John Bird, esq. 86.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Pride, relict of Mr. John P.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Arthur Tremayne, esq. of Sydenham, near Okehampton. He served the office of high Sheriff for the county, in 1798.—Mrs. Sarah Merrifield.—Mr. Moses Mordecai, 65.—William Bidwell, gent. 88.—Mrs. Wescott, 90.

At Lympton, Mrs. Searle, relict of J. S. esq. and daughter of the late Egerton Fismore, esq.

At Tavistock, Adriana Dewindt, youngest daughter of William Maynard Mills, esq.

At Honiton's Clist, Mrs. Lang, mother of Major L. of the South Devon Militia.

At Pownwell, Mrs. Legassicke, wife of Henry L. esq. 57.

At Coffinswell, near Newton Abbott, Mrs. Mead.—The Rev. John Rymer, vicar of Littleham and Exmouth. He discharged the duties of his ministerial office with humility and zeal, was a faithful assertor of the

genuine and orthodox doctrines of the church of England, was uniformly exemplary and pious; his humanity and unremitted attention to the indigent and sick were manifested to all, and his memory will be long held in veneration in the neighbourhood where he resided, by all real lovers of christianity.

## DEATH ABROAD.

At Corunna, in his 24th year, the honourable major Charles Stanhope. This young man was second son of earl Stanhope, by his lady Louisa, the only daughter of Mr. Henry Grenville. Several branches of the Stanhope family have been illustrious in arms, and have displayed, in various periods of our history, an energy of character, and a devotion to their country's cause, which have rendered the name illustrious in the annals of Britain. The youth, whose loss we now deplore, chose, at a very early period, the military profession, as that in which he hoped he might be usefully employed. He had been assiduous in forming his character, and in attaining a thorough knowledge of the duties attached to several degrees of military service, through which he had passed. From the high opinion formed of his courage and talents, he was, about two or three years since, appointed by General Moore to be one of his aide-de-camps. Nothing could be better adapted to his wishes, he was anxious to be the witness of, and participator in real and active service. He could not bear the idea of being raised step by step in the army, without having, at the same time, the opportunity of proving to his friends and his country, that he was worthy of the rank and honour conferred upon him. It was a source of extreme mortification to Major Stanhope that he returned from Sicily, and Sweden, without being able to justify, by his conduct, the expectations which his friends had naturally formed of his character. In Spain he was no longer aide-de-camp, to the General under whom he served, and whom he loved with a filial affection, but was appointed with major Napier, his particular friend, to the command of the fiftieth regiment. Never were men more attached to officers than the soldiers of this regiment to their noble-minded and heroic majors. This body is distinguished by General Hope, as having borne the brunt of the action; and the efforts of the officers and soldiers from its very commencement, claimed the applause of their general, who, witnessing their prowess, and highly approving of the judgement by which their exertions were made, rode up to them, exclaiming, "Well done, my 50th, well done, my majors of the 50th." To their energy a large portion of the regiment, and both the majors sacrificed their lives. The body of Major Napier was not found; but that of Major Stanhope was carried to his tent till the battle was won. His younger brother, Captain James Stanhope, who had shared in the dangers of the day, as aide-de-camp to general Moore, paid the last tribute of respect and sincere affection to the remains of



of the major. The fatal bullet had passed through the heart of the deceased, and so instantaneous must have been the death of Major Stanhope, that a sense of pain had not torn from his countenance that smile which the bravery of his soldiers and the applause of his commander had excited. At any period, but particularly in times when we may have to contend for our liberties as a nation on our own shores; the death of such a man must be regarded as a public loss: and every lover of his country will deeply lament that so many excellent lives should have been sacrificed to so little purpose. The loss of Major Stanhope to his immediate connections is irreparable: his manners were remarkably mild:—his attachments strong; and his heart overflowed with the

milk of human kindness. His brother, who parted from him at the commencement of the action, and who almost saw him fall, the affliction may be conceived but cannot be described. Well might the unhappy youth exclaim on the occasion.—“To lose in one hour the companion of my earliest years, and most affectionate friend of my heart; and the kindest protector and best of friends in the gallant Sir John Moore; is almost more than philosophy or human nature can withstand.” Those only can appreciate the affectionate attachment of these brothers, who were witnesses to their growing years, and who can affirm that in their breasts, were never perceived those emotions of envy, those risings of jealousy so frequently fatal to the happiness of the nearest relations.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE embargo, which has for so long a time been a favourite object of policy with the government of the United States of America, so far from having been set aside by a vote of the legislature, as many people in this country were led to believe, has been confirmed by the American Congress, as a wise and necessary measure; and so far from any relaxation taking place with respect to this country, steps are to be taken for rendering it more competent to its intended purpose. Another measure of still greater rigour, that of passing a non-intercourse act, was in contemplation when the last vessel came away. The principle of the non-intercourse restriction is to apply equally to France and Great Britain, and is understood to comprehend both private, armed, and unarmed vessels. It was generally supposed in America, that when this measure should have been carried into effect, the embargo will be taken off, with respect to the few countries which are not immediately within the scope of French and British influence. The consequence of this decision has already caused a considerable advance in the prices of Tobacco, Cotton-wool, Flaxseed, Ashes, Staves, Timber, &c. &c.

A new tariff has been agreed on at Rio de Janeiro, which considerably reduces the valuation on which British manufactured goods paid duty in the ports of Brazil, and which it is understood will be retrospective. A warehousing, on a principle similar to our own, is also in contemplation, as well as several other matters of great importance, calculated in every respect for placing the future commercial intercourse with that country on the most liberal and respectable footing. The whole of the regulations, it is fully understood, are embraced by Lord Strangford, in the treaty which he was negotiating with the Prince Regent. The *Baltic Merchant* has arrived from Rio de Janeiro, and by her our merchants have received considerable orders for our manufactures, particularly for coarse woollens of every description. The communication between that port and the shores of the *Rio de la Plata* is now open, and a large portion of the merchandize ordered by the aforesaid conveyance is intended for that market.

Little business is doing for some days past in the Cotton-market, chiefly owing to the large quantity of that article lately arrived at Liverpool from America, by vessels that escaped the embargo. Sugars have a dull sale in the market, owing to the distillation from corn, and the great quantity on hand. Coffee a dull sale, except for home-consumption, but not lowered in price. Old Jamaica Rum scarce and dear. Leeward Island Rum advanced full 6d. per gallon.

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	31 3 ....	31 3 ..	31 3 ..	Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 14s. per cwt.
Altona ..	31 4 ....	31 4 ..	31 4 ..	— Sussex, 3l. 3s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	33 2 ....	33 2 ..	33 0 ..	— Essex, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 14s. per cwt.
Paris .....	22 8 ....	22 8 ..	21 3 ..	Pockets.—Kent, 4l. 6s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	57 .....	57 .....	57 .....	— Sussex, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
Naples ....	42 .....	42 .....	42 .....	— Farn. 7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. per cwt.
Genoa .....	50 .....	50 .....	50 .....	
Lisbon .....	67 .....	67 .....	67 .....	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto ....	66 .....	66 .....	66 .....	10th of February, 1809, is 53s. 2½d. per cwt.
Dublin ....	8½ .....	8½ .....	8½ .....	exclusive of duties.
Cork .....	10 .....	9¾ .....	9½ .....	New Dollars, 5s. 5d. per ounce.

The

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in February, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—The Erewash Canal, at 603l. 15s per share, dividing 37l. 10s. nett per share per annum.—The Melton Mowbray, 131l. dividend, 7l. 10s. nett.—The Leicester, 166l. dividend, 10l. nett.—The Grantham, 64l. dividend, 4l. nett.—The Leeds and Liverpool, 182l. dividend, 8l. nett.—The Monmouthshire, 106l. to 107l. 10s. dividend, 5l. nett.—Grand Junction, 132l. to 133l. dividend, 4l.—Wilts and Berks, 28l.—Kennet and Avon, 23l. to 23l. 10s.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21l.—Lancaster, 17l. with a dividend of 1l. per share.—West India Dock Stock, 164l. to 175l. per cent.—London Dock, 118l. to 118l. 10s.—East India Dock, 125l. 10s.—Rock Assurance, 5s. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 46l. to 47l. premium.—Covent Garden New Theatre Subscription, 31l. 10s. per share premium.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JANUARY.

*Reviewing Winter Month.*

The horizontal sun

Broad o'er the south, hangs at his utmost noon,  
And, ineffectual, strikes the gelid cliff.

ON the whole the weather during the month of January has been very unpleasant. In my last Report I stated that a thaw commenced in the evening of the 27th of December, and continued till the 4th of January. In the morning of the 2d we had some snow, but, (although the wind was north east,) no frost. It was on the night of the 4th that the frost re-commenced, and with great severity. On the 14th we had some snow, and in the ensuing night a much heavier fall than is usual in the maritime counties of the south coast of England. On the 19th the wind changed from north-east to south-east, and the thaw was so rapid as to flood a great portion of the low ground in the neighbourhood of the rivers. The 28th was a remarkably fine and warm day; but the 30th was one of the most tremendous days I can recollect. For many hours we had a perfect hurricane: the rain was incessant: persons were scarcely able to walk abroad; and bricks and tiles were blown from many of the houses. Considerable damage has been done in various places.

January 6. I am informed that, in some parts of Wiltshire, the flocks of different species of wild geese, in consequence of the hard weather, are immensely numerous. They have devoured no small quantity of the blades of wheat which were springing up. Some of the fields, till they were driven away by the sportsmen and farmers attacking them with their guns, are said to have been almost covered with them.

Bitterns have been more numerous in the neighbourhood of the place from which I write, than they have for many years been remembered. Several of them have been shot. They are doubtless induced to approach the coast in consequence of the marshes in the inland counties having been frozen.

Woodcocks have, this year, been unusually scarce; but snipes have been found in great numbers. During the open weather they were upon the heath; and since the commencement of the frost they are found about ditches and springs in the marshes.

January 17. Several gooseanders (*mergus merganser* of Linnæus) have been shot. A male and female were this day brought to me for examination.

January 19. Some of the early flowers have appeared; amongst these I observe, in sheltered situations in gardens, the winter aconite (*belleborus hyemalis*), Christmas rose (*belleborus niger*), and snow-drops. The only flower which now adorns the hedges is that of the furze.

January 28. This being an unusually mild and pleasant day, I walked for two or three miles along the sea shore, and found on the sands several species of coleopterous insects which had been thrown back by the tide. Amongst these I particularly remarked *corynomela staphylea*, several kinds of *hydrophilus*, and two or three species of *dermestes*, all of them alive. There were also several boat-flies, *notonecta glauca*, which perhaps had mistaken the salt water for fresh.

January 31. I went again to the shore, expecting that the tempest of yesterday might have cast up some shells, and other marine productions that I wanted. I found *mya truncata*, *mastra subtruncata*, and *mastra stultorum*, in great quantities, but particularly the former, which is in general a somewhat scarce shell on our coasts. There were likewise several kinds of *seriularia*, *aprodita aculeata*, *aprodita squamata*, *asterias lacertosa*, *cancer tetradon*, and *cancer latipes*.

A bean goose, brent goose, and snew, were this day brought to me.

The



The first leaves of wall-pennywort (*cotyledon umbilicus*), cuckoo-pint (*arum maculatum*), virgin's thistle (*carduus marianus*), and hemlock (*conium maculatum*), appear.—Hepaticas, mezerion, and crocus's, are in flower.  
Hampshire.

### MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN our present report we mean to give an account of the botanical part of the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, lately published. The first botanical paper we meet with in this volume is the fourth in order, and from the pen of the president. It is what the author calls a sketch of the genus *Conchium*. This genus having been characterised by Dr. Schrader of Göttingen, and published under the name of *Hakea*, in his *Sertum Hannoverianum*, before the reading of Dr. Smith's paper in the fourth volume of the Transactions, the latter name has the right of priority, and was accordingly adopted by Cavanilles; and the doctor allows that he might have acceded to this decision, however sorry to part with an apt and characteristic name, were he certain that *Hakea* were liable to "no botanical exception." We do not exactly know what is meant by this expression, but the fact is evident, that the author very naturally feels reluctant to part with so appropriate a name in favour of one applied after a botanist perhaps unknown to him, as to us. But for this attachment to his own offspring, we do not suppose that Dr. Smith would have made any exception to the name *Hakea*, having been himself perhaps a little too lavish in bestowing on his friends this *unicum botanicorum premium*. We do not however feel at all inclined to blame this attempt at establishing his excellent name of *Conchium*, taken from the form of the seed vessel, which aptly enough resembles a bivalved shell; especially as the genus is not yet recorded, under any name, in Willdenow's or other systematic work; on which account no inconvenience can arise from preferring the best name to the one having only a claim of priority, and we sincerely hope that *Conchium* will be adopted in the next edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, as whichever name may be taken up there will probably be established, as long as our present systems and nomenclature shall remain. Twelve species of this genus are here characterised with the author's usual precision.

The next paper, from the same hand, is an inquiry into the genus *Abelicea cretica* of Pona, the *Pseudosantalum creticum* of Caspar Bauhin, which the author considers to be undoubtedly a congener of *Ulmus nemoralis*; but whether either belong to the genus *Ulmus*, cannot, for want of complete fructification, be positively decided. It is here said that *Rhamnus carpinifolia* of the Flora Rossica is the same tree with *Ulmus nemoralis*, and that, from the very imperfect state of the fruit, as possessed both by Pallas and Linnæus, it does not appear very like that of an *Ulmus*, but it bears still less resemblance to that of a *Rhamnus*. We wish every botanist would follow the example of Dr. Smith, who says that he always prefers leaving things as they are, to any hasty or rash alteration.

The sixth paper is still from the same pen, and entitled an inquiry into the real *Daucus gingidium*, a plant which Linnæus himself, it seems, did not well understand. It is here remarked that the synonyms of *Magnol* and *Boccone* quoted by Linnæus, are very doubtful; that the *Staphylinus folio latiore* of Rivinus, Pent. irr. t. 30, unquestionably belongs to *Daucus gingidium*, as does probably *D. hispanicus* of Gouan, who does not seem to have been acquainted with the true *gingidium*, by name at least. In the *Supplementum Plantarum* the *gingidium* is again taken up under the name of *D. lucidus*, from a specimen of it which Linnæus had cultivated in the garden at Upsal in his declining years, and had preserved in his herbarium without applying any specific name to it, though it agrees perfectly with his own character of *D. gingidium*, and with the figure of Matthioli first quoted by Van Royen. In the Linnean herbarium there is a specimen of *Daucus* (or rather *Ammi*) *versnaga*, marked *D. gingidium*, and Dr. Smith remarks, that he had never seen an authentic specimen of the latter plant in any collection.

The seventh paper contains Descriptions of eight new British Lichens by Dawson Turner, Esq.

The next is an illustration of the species of *Lycium*, which grow wild at the Cape of Good Hope, by Professor Thunberg. Eight species are described, and four, viz. *afrum*, *tetrandrum*, *cincereum*, and *horridum*, are figured.

The next botanical paper is the fourteenth, and contains an account of some new species of *Piper*, by Mr. John Vaughan Thompson. The author has given some very sensible remarks on this very natural genus, in which the attempt of the authors of the *Flora Peruviana* to separate the herbaceous species, under the name of *Peperomia*, appears to us to be very judiciously condemned. Representations are given of two new species, the *quadrangulare* and *bracteatum*.

The fifteenth paper is an inquiry into the structure of seeds, and especially into the true nature of that part called, by Gærtner, the *Vitellus*. The principal intent of this essay appears to be to show that the organ called, by Gærtner, the *Vitellus*, does not differ in its nature



nature or office from the subterraneous cotyledons, or such as do not rise out of the earth; and the author observes, that cotyledons and vitellus never occur in the same seed. Gærtner had himself remarked that there is so little difference between the subterraneous cotyledons and vitellus, that they are, in fact, united by the closest affinity, nature seeming to proceed in the formation of these organs by gradual advances from the simple texture of the albumen, to the more organised structure of the vitellus, and thence to the still more perfect cotyledons: so that, in this respect, at least, the opinion of the president does not appear to be very different from that of Gærtner. The latter, however, supposed the vitellus to be destined to afford nutriment to the young plant, at its first germination, which Dr. Smith does not allow, thinking it more reasonable to suppose that the albumen alone is destined for this purpose, whilst the vitellus and cotyledons, like the lungs of animals, appear intended for the absorption of oxygen. This is illustrated by a reference to the experiments of Dr. Priestley, showing how oxygen is absorbed in the dark by the under surface of the leaves: so the under side of the cotyledons and vitellus is always turned outwards; and those that do not ascend out of the earth may be favoured, in this operation, by exclusion from light; for which purpose the author further observes that the testa of the seeds is frequently of a black colour. But as it is allowed that the albuminous or nutritious matter, instead of being lodged in a distinct organ, is so frequently united with the cotyledons, in which cases these organs perform the double office of supplying nutriment and absorbing oxygen; so, if we consider the vitellus in the same latitude as Gærtner has done, it may be concluded, that, in those cases, in which it fills a considerable portion of the testa, the albuminous matter is mixed with the vitelline organization, and the double office performed as in the more perfect cotyledons. If the name of vitellus be confined to the small scale-like organ, as it occurs in grasses, where the albumen forms so large and distinct a viscus, it may safely be concluded that it does not afford nutriment to the germinating embryo, but is destined for the sole purpose of absorbing or being acted upon by oxygen. Dr. Smith's idea of a Cotyledon is that it is "a vital organ, capable, as such, of being stimulated by oxygen, heat, or both, for the propulsion of its contents; while such an albumen is merely a repository of nutritious vegetable matter, subject to the laws of chemistry alone, and only passively resigning those contents to the absorbing powers of the embryo, to which it is attached." It may, however, be very well made a question, whether the first germination of the seed is occasioned by the propulsion of the fluids towards the embryo, as Dr. Smith imagines, or that the embryo by its vital principle first absorbs and propels the fluids into the cotyledon, to be there oxygenated, or to undergo the necessary changes, and thence returned to the embryo fitted for all the purposes of nutrition and the increase of the young plant. The latter opinion may appear the most probable, if a comparison be made with what takes place in the animal system, in which the blood is propelled by the vascular system of the foetus into the placenta or cotyledons, for the purpose of being furnished with oxygen and nutritious particles, whence it returns to the foetus. It must be allowed, however, that this analogy is very defective, from the want of any organ similar to a heart, in the vegetable embryo. Upon the whole, while we allow the merit of an ingenious and plausible hypothesis to this essay, it is very evident that anatomical facts, many experiments, and much patient investigation, are still necessary to explain satisfactorily the physiology of germination.

The sixteenth paper, by William Hunter, esq. secretary to the Asiatic Society, determines that the little cakes or lozenges known by the name of *Gutta gambir*, are not prepared from the *Mimosa catechus* as had been suspected, but from the leaves of a species of *Nauclea* here described, figured and named *Nauclea gambir*. Two other species of *Nauclea*, viz, *N. acida*, and *N. sclerophylla*, are here characterized and described.

The seventeenth paper contains observations on several British species of *Hieracium*, by the president. It is here observed too, that *Hieracium dubium*, and *H. auricula*, were admitted into the *Flora Britannica*, solely on the authority of Mr. Hudson. It having been suggested to the author of that work by a learned friend that he had taken the one for the other, he has in this paper defended himself from the supposed error; and for this purpose he has critically and chronologically examined all the Linnæan synonyms of both species. It appears, by this detail, that the Linnæan names have been misapplied in the *Flora Danica*, the *H. dubium* of which work, tab. 1014, is the *H. auricula* of Linnæus and Dr. Smith; and *H. auricula*, tab. 1011, is the true *H. dubium*.—2. It had been suggested to the author of the *Flora Britannica*, that his *Hieracium murorum*  $\beta$ . was the  $\alpha$ . of Linnæus; the mistake is here handsomely acknowledged and accounted for.—3. Under *Hieracium sylvaticum*, the synonyms of Ray, and Gerard emac. as well as Petiver's t. 13. f. 5. a copy of the latter, are to be removed from this place to designate a variety of *Cineraria integrifolia*: the tale of this decision is unfolded in an agreeable and interesting manner.—4. *Hieracium cerinthoides* is added to the British Flora, on the authority of a specimen gathered in the Highlands of Scotland by Mr. George Don: from whom we learn, that it is a plant of common occurrence on the rocks of that country.

The eighteenth paper, by the same, contains specific characters of the decandrous papilionaceous plants of New Holland, the genera of which Dr. Smith had before determined in the first volume of the *Annals of Botany*. From this paper may be added to the list of New



New Holland plants by Dryander, in the second volume of *Annals of Botany*: *Pultanea elliptica*; *Gompholobium scabrum*; *Chorozema sericeum*; *C. coraceum*; *Daviesia incrassata*; *D. reticulata*; *D. cordata*; *D. alata*; *D. juncea*; *Dillwynia myrtifolia*; *D. glycinifolia*; *Callistachya lanceolata*; *C. elliptica*; *C. cuneifolia*.

The *Gompholobium maculatum*, only mentioned here from *Bot. Repository*, we are pretty certain is not a *Gompholobium*, nor a native of New Holland, but of the Cape. *Chorozema* Dr. Smith derives from *χορος*, a dance, and *ζεμα*, a drink; supposing that La Billardiere gave his name to the plant, in allusion to the joyful finding of water at the place where it was found after the party had suffered much from thirst. For this reason Dr. Smith has changed the name of *Chorozema*, and altered the gender, which La Billardiere had made the feminine. This latter author has not himself given the etymology; and Dr. Sims supposing its derivation to be from *χορος*, a dance, and *ζεμα*, a mischief, or punishment, from the inconvenience its spinous leaves must occasion to the naked-footed dancers of that country, had maintained the propriety of making it of the feminine gender. We shall not here undertake to determine whose etymology is the most probable; but Dr. Smith justifies the change he has taken the liberty to make.

The nineteenth paper is on the subject of the variegation of plants, by Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. The design is to prove, that the variegation is not always to be considered as a mark of disease or debility, although in certain instances it appears to be so: this debility appears more certain in plants variegated with white; and when they become altogether white, Mr. Knight thinks they very seldom live long. Having impregnated the flowers of the white Chasselas with the farina of the variegated or Aleppo vine, he raised many young plants from the product, every one of which was more or less variegated both in the leaves and fruit, yet all the plants were strong and vigorous. But the most important fact is, that some of these varieties of the Aleppo vine possess a more than ordinary degree of hardiness and vigour, and two of them appear much more capable of affording mature fruit, in the climate of England, than any now cultivated.

The twentieth paper contains characters of *Hookeria*, a new genus of Mosses, with descriptions of ten species, by the president. This genus is dedicated to the author's young friend, Mr. William Jackson Hooker, of Norwich.

The twenty-second paper, by R. A. Salisbury, esq. contains remarks on the plants now referred to *Sophora*, with characters of the genus *Edwardsia*. It is here very justly observed, that the last edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium* contains, at least, eight genera; very few, if any, of which will follow each other in a natural series. Lamarck detached two of these heterogeneous parcels, joining with them nevertheless some that are quite dissimilar in habit. Willdenow, strange to tell, not only re-united the two genera of Lamarck, but added to them a third, still more discordant, and nearly allied to *Halodendron*. One of the parcels of these plants, containing *Sophora tetraptera*, *microphylla*, and *chrysophylla*, a new species, is here raised into a distinct genus, and named in honour of Mr. Edwards, draftsman to the Botanical Magazine.

The twenty-third paper contains characters of *Platylobium*, *Bossiaea*, and a new genus named *Poisetia*, by the president. These three genera have a very great affinity with each other, but are distinguished by a marked difference in the structure of the legumen.

The twenty-fourth paper contains descriptions of several new Mosses from Nepal; by William Jackson Hooker, esq.

This volume bears ample testimony to the ability with which Natural History is cultivated by the members of the Linnæan Society, and to the zealous industry of its learned president.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, to the 24th of February, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest, 30.14	Feb. 19. Wind N.W.	Highest, 53°. Feb. 8.	Wind S.W.
Lowest, 28.4.	Feb. 12. Wind S.W.	Lowest, 29°. Feb. 22.	Wind N.W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours	51 hundredths of an inch	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	13°.
On the 13th the mercury stood at 28.67, and on the 14th, at the same hour, it stood at 29.18.		On the 25th ult. the glass was no higher than 34°, and on the 26th it was as high as 47°.	

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report is equal to 5.54 inches in depth. We have had another very rainy month; on eighteen days out of thirty-one there has been rain,



rain, and often in great quantities. From the rapid thaw we alluded to in our last Report the accounts from the country have been truly distressing; the damage done in low countries is almost incalculable; and there is reason to fear that the havoc committed by the floods among the sheep, will be productive of serious effects upon the country in general.

The average temperature for the current month is equal to  $44^{\circ} 2'$  about 5 degrees higher than it was during the same month last year, and 7 degrees higher than it was in February 1807. The average height of the barometer is 29.297, which is rather lower than it was for the last month. The winds have blown chiefly from the westerly quarter, sometimes north, and sometimes south-west. We may reckon, notwithstanding the great number of rainy days, nine in which the sun has shone with great brilliancy.

#### *Astronomical Anticipations.*

In the course of the present month the moon will be twice at the full; viz. on the morning of the 2d, at 57 minutes past three, and in the afternoon of the 31st, at 23 minutes past three. The conjunction or new moon will be on the morning of the 16th, at 19 minutes past four. On the evening of the 4th, will take place a notable occultation of the bright star, of the first magnitude, in the constellation of the Virgin, commonly named the Virgin's spike, and by Bayer marked  $\alpha$ . The immersion will take place at the bright edge of the moon, 1h. 23m. after her rising, at 20 minutes past ten, apparent time; and the emersion  $25\frac{1}{4}$  minutes afterwards. At the commencement of the phenomenon the star will be 15 minutes, and at the end  $14\frac{1}{4}$  minutes, to the south of the moon's centre. It should be noticed, that the sun-dial is 11m. 57f. behind a well-regulated clock at the time of the occultation. Mercury and Jupiter will be too near the sun this month to be seen with the naked eye. Venus will make a very splendid appearance, every clear evening, in the west, and towards the end of the month may be seen with the naked eye about two hours after sun-set. On the 1st, her elongation from the sun will be  $45^{\circ} 42'$ , and on the 31st,  $44^{\circ} 43'$ . Her greatest elongation happens on the 13th, when her angular distance from the sun will be  $46^{\circ} 8'$ . Throughout the month she will increase in splendour, and will be up between four and five hours after sun-set. About the middle of the month she will appear dichotomized, as seen through a telescope, after which she will become horned. Mars will be a morning-star for the month. He will be up the greatest part of the night, and will make a fine appearance near the Virgin's spike, towards which bright star he will be constantly approaching by his retrograde motion. Saturn is still a morning-star. On the 1st he rises at one o'clock in the morning, and on the 31st, at 5 minutes past eleven, night. In the beginning of the month he will be  $3^{\circ} 32'$  less in longitude, and  $6^{\circ} 36'$  more north, than the Scorpion's heart, a star of the first magnitude; on the 13th, the day of Saturn's stationary appearance, the planet will be seven minutes of a degree nearer to the star in longitude, and only one minute further to the north, than at the beginning of the month; and on the 31st, the difference of longitude will be  $3^{\circ} 30'$ , and of latitude  $6^{\circ} 39'$ . The Georgium Sidus will be above the horizon the greatest part of the night. On the evening of the 1st he rises at 49 minutes past ten, on the evening of the 16th at 53 minutes past nine, and on the evening of the 31st at 56 minutes past eight. He may be readily found with the telescope, by observing, that on the 1st the difference of longitude of this planet and the bright star of the second magnitude, in the south scale of the Balance, will be  $2^{\circ} 50'$ , and on the 31st,  $3^{\circ} 17'$ , the star, in both cases, being further to the east in longitude, and about 7 minutes more to the south in latitude. That very singular star, the  $\beta$  in the constellation of Perseus, sometimes called Medusa's head, and sometimes Algol, was observed to be at its least brightness on February 18, at about 8 minutes past eleven, night, clock-time, at which time it was as faint as the  $\epsilon$  Persei, of the fourth magnitude. From this datum, compared with that of Mr. Goodricke of York, which was fixed on October 25, 1783, the following times of least brightness visible to Great Britain are, with sufficient accuracy, determined to be: the 8th, at 3 minutes past four, morning; the 11th, at 8 minutes before one, morning; the 13th, at 41 minutes past nine, night; and the 31st, at 35 minutes past two, morning. Those who are curious to observe the whole phenomenon, must begin to examine the star about four hours before the time of its least brightness, and continue their observations for the eight consecutive hours. The vernal equinox happens on the night of the 20th, at 14 minutes past twelve, at which moment the real centre of the sun will be rising to all those places whose longitude is  $87\frac{1}{2}$  degrees to the east of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, precisely at their six o'clock; and at the same moment it will be setting to all those places whose longitude is  $93\frac{1}{2}$  degrees to the west of Greenwich. But, on account of the refractive nature of the atmosphere, especially in the horizon, the sun's centre will appear to rise three or four minutes before, and to set the same space of time after six. On the equator the quantity of the acceleration of the rising, and retardation of the setting, will be 2m. 14f. in latitude 10 degrees north and south, 2m. 16f. in latitude 20 degrees, 2m. 23f. in latitude 30 degrees, 2m. 35f. in latitude 40 degrees, 2m. 55f. in latitude 50 degrees, 3m. 28f. in the latitude of London, 3m.  $35\frac{1}{2}$ f. &c. &c. &c.

*Erratum in the Astronomical Anticipations for February.*—Line 3, for "nine," read "eight."